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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The law recently enacted in Iowa not only requires that every package of butterine or caseine shall bear, in letters an inch and a half long, an emphatic statement that it is an imitation article, but it requires all hotel keepers and restaurant and boardinghouse keepers to put a placard on every plate of imitation butter or cheese that is brought on the table, stating that it is not the genuine article.

There are forty-eight women lawyers in practice in the United States, distributed as follows, the states being given in the order in which they first admitted them: Iowa 3, Missouri 2, Michigan 6, Utah Territory 1, District of Columbia 3, Maine 1, Ohio 4, Illinois 7, Wisconsin 5, Indiana 2, Kansas 3, Minnesota 1 (from Iowa), California 3, Connecticut 1, Massachusetts 1, Nebraska 1, Washington Territory 1, Pennsylvania 1.

The American hen is not doing her duty. There are 16,000,000 dozens of foreign hens' eggs brought into this country every year free of duty. The American hens must scratch around, says a New England paper, if they are to avoid the reproach of allowing the egg industry to be crushed by the competition of the cheap pauper fowls of the effete monarchies of the old world. With incubators to help them the American hens ought to make a better record.

The acreage in cotton of the cotton growing States last year was 17,322,383 acres. The crop for the season was 5,774,665 bales, equal to 2,742,966,011 pounds of lint or about 8,228,898,033 pounds of seed cotton. The great expense attached to cotton growing is the cost of picking. The lowest price paid for picking in any of the Southern States is fifty cents per 100 pounds. As the crop amounted to 8,228,898,033 pounds, the cost of picking was $41,414,449.

The farms of America equal the entire territory of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Portugal. The corn fields equal the extent of England, Scotland and Belgium; while the grain fields generally would overlap Spain. The cotton fields cover and area larger than Holland and twice as large as Belgium. The rice fields, sugar and tobacco plantations would also form kingdoms of no insignificant size, and such is the stage of advancement reached by American agriculturists that is is estimated that one farmer, like Mr. Dalrymple, with a field of wheat covering a hundred square miles, can raise as much grain with 400 farm servants as 5000 peasant proprietors in France.

One of the strangest communities in the world lives on the Island of Redonda which is one of the British West Indies, between Nervis and Montserrat. It is very rocky and barren, and contains no vegetation, but has extensive mines of phosphate of alumina and iron. About fifty men work in these mines, they being the only persons on the island with the exception of the foreman's wife. Their provisions have to be brought from Nervis and Montserrat in small boats. The men live in small wooden huts built for the purpose. The climate of Redonda is beautiful and healthful, and the workingmen enjoy perfect health. The harbor is excellent and well protected, the highest point on the island being 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

According to some statistics recently published by an Indian paper, it appears that the people of Great Britain are considerably behind other nations in the average consumption of tea per head of population. The Australians come first with 7.66 lb. per head; the New Zealanders next with 7.23 lb. per head, while the people of Great Britain, though appearing third in the list, consume only 4.90 lb. each. Newfoundland and Canada come next, while in the United States the consumption is only 1.30 lb. per head; and in Russia, which is always regarded as a great tea-drinking country, the consumption is only 0.6 lb. per head. Belgium, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Spain consume less than the other European nations; but there is not one nation on the continent, with the exception of Holland, in which the annual consumption exceeds 1 lb. per head.

There died recently in New York city at the age of forty-four, a business man whose last hours displayed a fortitude and a tenderness that literature might preserve. While superintending the removal of some machinery he was thrown under the wheels of a freight car and had the flesh almost entirely stripped from one of his legs. While waiting for a surgeon he continued to give his orders to his men, and wrote a telegraphic message to his wife to meet him on the arrival of a certain train. "I have met with an accident," it read, "but I write this with my own hand." On arriving at the Grand Central Depot he was borne on a stretcher through the waiting room. As soon as he saw his wife in the crowd he waved his hand to reassure her, saying gayly, with a smile, "Here I am Annie." When told that the limb must be amputated, "All right," he replied, "only leave enough for me to ride horseback with." The announcement a few hours later that he would not survive the operation, was received with perfect calmness. "It's odd," he observed, dryly, "that after dodging bullets for four years in the war, and after facing danger for twelve years in and around the mines, I should at last be killed by a freight car." The next morning he was dead, having retained his consciousness and calmness to the end.

Opportunity.

He who shuts his eyes repining,
When a shadow dims the day;
May not see the sunlight shining
When the clouds have passed away.

Only when the clouds are cloven,
By the tempest passing by—
Is the rain with sunshine woven,
Then the rainbow spans the sky.

—*Monthly Advance.*

NONA'S OBEDIENCE.

A lovely afternoon in the spring, when the balmy air and the fresh, bright toilets of the ladies made a gala day even on Broadway.

Philip Hays stood at his office door, thoughtfully pulling on his neatly-fitting gloves. I say "thoughtfully," because that word just describes his state of mind, which was that of halting between two opinions—whether to go for his usual uptown stroll, have a comfortable dinner at the Westminister, and a little flirtation with Jessie Mabin afterward, or to cross the river and take a train for his brother's lovely place in Jersey. He told himself, as he was carefully buttoning his right hand glove, that the cherries were ripe, and that he really needed a little fresh air and country milk.

But he knew of a far better reason yet, if he would have acknowledged it; and what is more, other people knew it too Brother Will was wise enough to credit his pretty sister-in-law with Philip's remarkable access of fraternal affection, and little Nona Zabriska herself had a shrewd guess as to what kind of cherries Mr. Philip Hays came to the country to taste.

Well, on this particular afternoon the country proved to be finally the more powerful attraction, and in an hour and a half after the gloves had been fitted to a nicety they were taken off again, that the wearer might clasp the hands of the dearest, sweetest, brightest little country maiden that any man with the right kind of heart or eyes could desire to see.

What Philip said to Nona, and what Nona said to Philip, the cherry-trees and the evening-star probably know; but it was very delightful, and so satisfying that the young people came back to the house without any cherries at all, and presently there was a great deal of handshaking and kissing, which ended in a bottle of champagne and mutual good wishes.

Well, after this, for a couple of weeks, there was no hesitating at the office door. Philip said "strawberries" now when his friends rallied him about his sudden passion for the country, and the strawberry excuse did just as well as the cherries.

But as the weather grew hotter, the subject of summer resorts became uppermost. Philip's mother and sister were going to some fashionable Virginian springs, and he greatly desired that his little Nona should go with them.

To tell the truth, he did wish she was a little more stylish, and would put up her curls, abandon aprons, and dress like Jessie Mabin did. That would perfectly satisfy him, he thought. Yes, Nona Zabriska dressed like Jessie Mabin would leave him nothing to desire.

He went about his plans with that tact which young men who have sisters easily acquire. A little present from Tiffany's, and a modest check "just for spending-money," made his sister Cecelia sufficiently interested in his project.

"Nona is a dear little girl, Cecelia," he said. "All she wants is a more stately manner and stylish dress."

"If that is what you desire, Philip, why do you not marry Jessie Mabin? I thought you liked her well enough."

"Because, Cecile, I want a heart inside the dress—a pure, fresh, loving heart."

"It seems to me—." But here Cecile stopped. She was wise enough to know she would be "throwing words away."

The next difficulty was to make Nona delicately understand his wishes, and induce her to accept the invitation sent her by his mother and sister. He approached the subject under the most favorable circumstances; the moonlight did not betray his confusion, and his encircling arm held her so close to his heart that he had no fear of not securing attention if argument or explanation became necessary.

"I am so glad, Nona, that you are going with Cecile. I am sure it will do you good." And then he stopped and kissed her for emphasis.

"I go to please you Philip. I am quite well, thank you."

"Oh! but I don't mean about your health, Nona. You little witch! who could have such bright eyes and red lips and not be quite well! I mean about dress and deportment, and those kind of things."

There was a little ominous silence, and then a low, grieved voice: "I don't think I understand you, Philip."

"No, dear; and upon the whole I am glad you have never understood so far. You see, when we are married we shall live in the city, and we must behave and dress as city people do. Cecile will show you all about it, darling, so don't trouble your pretty little head."

"I thought you liked me just as I am, Philip. What is wrong in the city that is proper and pretty in the country, will you tell me?"

"Certainly, Nona. Your loose flowing hair and short dresses, and your frank, familiar ways, all so perfectly charming just here, would occasion remarks and unpleasant criticisms in the city. I want my little girl to be as fashionable and as stylish as—as—well, as Jessie Mabin."

"Ah! she is your ideal, is she?"

Much more to the same purpose, mingled with kisses and compliments, was said, but nothing in it deceived the wounded woman's heart. For Nona, though not a fashionable woman, was a true woman, nevertheless, and understood not only what had been said, but also all that had been left to be inferred.

It was not possible for him to leave his business entirely, but it had been arranged that once a month he was to pay a few day's visit to the springs, and in the intervals be refreshed and comforted by regular and plentiful supplies of letters.

The supply was pretty fair the first week, but fell off gradually afterward, until several days passed without any token of Nona's faith and memory. Still he did not feel much troubled. He thought he quite understood Nona's reasons, and at any rate he relied with implicit confidence on the effect which Philip Hays in his own proper person could not fail to make.

This confidence did not agree with events. He arrived at the springs and found Nona out driving with Jack Christie—a young man whom he particularly disliked for his pretentious manners. He was on the piazza when they returned, and he was certain Nona saw him, though she kept her eyes on Jack's face, and pretended the greatest interest in his foolish conversation; for of two things Philip was certain—first, that her interest was pretended, and second, that Jack's conversation was foolish.

Then he felt unaccountably and, as he very well knew, unreasonably chilled by the greeting of the splendidly dressed Nona, who calmly and nonchalantly extended the tips of her gloved fingers to him, drawling out the while a pretty little assurance of being "so glad to see Mr. Hays," with the information that "Cecile had been expecting him since the early morning train."

"Cecile!" he said, reproachfully. "And you too, Nona?"

"Oh dear no, Mr. Hays. It is quite too exhausting to expect anything. One at a time is quite sufficient."

Philip was shocked and silenced for the time. For one distressing half-hour he tried to assume his rights as her betrothed, but she kept Jack Christie persistently between them; and so, angry and hurt, he sought his sister Cecile.

"Cecile," he said, "what a change there is in Nona! What is the cause?"

"A wonderful change! I never saw a girl improve so rapidly. I suppose *you* are the cause. Do you know that she is really *the belle*? Jack Christie and Ed. Forsyth and half a dozen others are raving about her. Positively they are, Phil."

"Very kind of them, but—"

"Well, so it is, you know. Very first families, and all that kind of thing, you know. Upon my word, brother, I believe Nona will make a sensation next winter. Mamma is quite satisfied now."

But Philip was not. No, not at all. Very far from it. That night at the hop Nona looked lovely and grand enough for a queen, her golden hair arranged in some picturesque style, which Jack Christie audably declared to be "just the thing," yards of satin and lace making a track of glory behind her, and gold and jewels flashing from her head, her throat, and her wrists.

All in vain, however, Philip pleaded for a dance. Nona had been engaged for every set since breakfast, and she reminded him rather maliciously of the necessity of conforming to the usages of society. So he had the satisfaction of watching the social triumph of the future Mrs. Hays.

Three miserable days of continual disappointment and then Philip determined to go back to New York, and see Nona no more until she returned to her country home.

He bade his mother and Cecile good by, and gave the regulation kiss to Nona, who received it with perfect placidity and many kind wishes for his pleasant journey; for, as he was to leave very early in the morning, the ladies did not expect to see him again before his departure.

As they passed out of the parlors Nona turned a moment, and a flash of the old tenderness made her face beautiful, her lips parted, and she hesitated a moment as if she would speak, but finally passed on and away.

Poor Philip! He took his cigar and sat down on the dark, silent balcony, miserable enough; but in about half an hour a timid little figure stole through the deserted room, and without warning laid her hand upon his shoulder. He turned rapidly, all the great passion, which had grown to deeper intensity in his suffering, bursting out in one imploring whisper of "Nona!"

"Philip!"

Well, you know the end. Philip did not like the fashionable Nona at all; his whole heart cried out for the sweet, natural girl that he had never prized enough till he believed her gone forever. The tangled curls, the short dresses, even the little ruffled aprons, never more looked homely in his eyes.

Ever afterward he had the most wholesome fear of Nona turning fashionable; and she to this day, when Philip is in the "opposition," reminds him of his one experiment in managing women, and assures him that in the long run he would not like his own way if he got it, and so he takes hers, which, after all, I have no doubt, is the most sensible thing he can do.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Potatoes are imported into New York for six months in the year. Nearly every ocean steamer reaching that port from Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales and Germany brings its quota. A White Star steamer brought over on one voyage last winter no less than 22,000 sacks of potatoes.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Victory will surely be possessed by the most persevering.

Large charity doth never soil, but only whitens soft hands.

Nothing is so strong as gentleness; nothing so gentle as real strength.

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that man can be guilty of.

Hope without action is a broken staff. We should always hope for things that are possible and probable.

Dress, so far as respects neatness and cleanliness, is of great importance to the first impression we make upon others.

One of the finest qualities in a human being is that nice sense of delicacy which renders it impossible for him ever to be an intruder or a bore.

Causes of Dyspepsia.

The saliva, gastric and pancreatic juices and bile are produced in very large quantities, several pints of each daily. Of course, they must be made from the blood, and, being continually absorbed, the same fluid is used over and over again after each portion has done its appropriate work. Therefore, it is impossible for these necessary secretions to be made unless there is an abundant supply of blood to the organs thus employed. Anything that interferes with the blood supply will cause dyspepsia.

If the blood itself is thin and poor in quality, everything made from it must be correspondingly defective. In this way, then, a poor, insufficient diet, large losses of blood, profuse discharges (as in consumption, etc.), the effects of such poisons as that of malaria, lead, mercury and of "specific diseases," act as causes of dyspepsia. Prolonged mental work, with sedentery habits, lack of bodily exercises, and of fresh air and sunlight, by directing the blood to the brain, lessen the amount sent to the digestive organs and cause dyspepsia. Excessive anxiety, grief, worry or any absorbing emotion acts in the same way. Fatigue of the muscles by manual labor, if too prolonged or excessive exercise in amount, produces similar results. Diseases of the heart or lungs, which seriously interfere with the passage of the blood through the lungs and the taking up there of the vitally essential oxygen of the air, produce dyspepsia in another way. The blood is prevented from leaving the digestive organs; the latter, instead of producing a natural secretion, pour out a watery fluid that is useless so far as acting upon the food is concerned, and grave digestive troubles follow, not because there is any "disease of the stomach," but in consequence of a slowing of the blood current, which must be very brisk if they are to do their full duty.—(*St. Louis*) *Globe-Democrat.*

The Fish of the Jordan.

The most characteristic fishes of the Lake of Galilee belong to the family of *Chromidae*, three species of which are figured in Dr. Tristram's work. Chromis Tiberiadis is peculiar to the Jordan and its affluents alone. It is found in the most amazing numbers from the Lake Huleh to the head of the Dead Sea. "It is by far the most abundant of all the species in the lakes." "I have seen them," continues Dr. Tristram, "in shoals of even an acre in extent, so closely packed that it seemed impossible for them to move, and with their dorsals fins above the water, giving at a distance the appearance of a tremendous shower pattering on one spot of the surface of the glassy lake. They are taken both in boats and from the shore by nets run deftly round and enclosing what one may call a solid mass at one swoop and very often the net breaks. They are also taken in large quantities by poisoned crumbs thrown from the shore on to the surface of the water. By casting nets hundreds are often taken at once." When they reach the Dead Sea, which they do in thousands, they do not get further than a few yards when they become stupefied and turn over on ther backs, "while cormorants and kingfishers perched on the snags of floating logs gorge themselves without effort, and often heaps of putrefying carcasses washed on the shore poison the atmosphere and afford a plenteous feast to the ravens and vultures."—*Edinburg Review.*

Praise the Boy.

It often costs one quite a struggle to do his simple duty; and when one does his simple duty in spite of his temptations to do differently, he deserves credit for his doing. One has no need to live long in this world before finding out this truth. A bright little boy about two and a half years old recently showed that he apprehended it. He was on the eve of doing something that was very tempting to him.

"No, my son; you musn't do that," said his father."

The little fellow looked as if he would like to do it in spite of his father's prohibition; but he triumphed over his inclination, and answered resolutely: "All right, papa; I won't do it."

There was no issue there, and the father turned to something else. The boy waited a minute, and then said, in a tone of surprised inquiry: "Papa, why don't you tell me, "that's a good boy?"

The father accepted the suggestion, and commended his son accordingly. A just recognition of a child's well doing is a parent's duty, even though the child's well-doing ought not to hinge on such a recognition. And as with little folks, so with larger ones. Just commendation is every one's duty. Even our Lord Himself has promised to say "Well done" to every loved one of His who does well.—*S. S. Times.*

GLASS-EATING.

Men who Pretend to to Chew and Swallow Glass.

A Probable Explanation of the Manner in which it is Done.

No matter how absurd anything is, the great majority of people are willing, if they cannot understand it, to accept any explanation offered and be satisfied with it. This has been especially true of the alleged glass-eating, which has now become a regular "profession," with a number of men—a woman has never yet tried it. The feat originated in Philadelphia, where, it seems, a negro appeared to develop a peculiar fancy for lamp chimneys and other kinds of glass as an article of diet. The doctors advertised the thing quite extensively at the time by declaring that the man would surely die. He did not, however, to their amazement, and still continues to dupe credulous people into the belief that he consumes "fused sand." His pose as the "original and only" glass-eater was soon spoiled by the appearance of numerous other applicants for glass-eating glory, and now a dime museum is poor indeed that cannot support one of these "human ostriches." They are the legitimate successors of the sword-swallowers and eaters of fire, who were at one time the standard "wonder" at circuses and museums. The sword-swallower is obliged to educate his throat so as to allow a foreign substance to remain in it for an indefinite period. That this is a difficult task let any one who believes to the contrary run even his finger down his throat and mark the result. The fire-eater toughens his mouth with astringent washes, and then uses for fire volatile substances, which produce a great deal of flame with but little heat. But how does this glass-eater dispose of his flinty lunch, which, if taken into his stomach, would produce the same effect as a score of lancets or a dose of cyanide of potassium—a most agonizing death? Powdered glass has long been used as a sovereign but cruel remedy for superfluous cats, dogs, &c. Now, if the stomach of a dog or cat, which so easily digests bones and other hard substances, cannot dispose of a little powdered glass, how, then, do the interior organs of the colored "professor" at a neighboring dime museum stand the strain of a dozen, more or less, meals of this kind a day? The most obvious answer to this is that the eater of glass never eats glass, in fact, although those who witness the edifying spectacle and are afforded the opportunity of exploring the dark recesses of the Ethiopian's gullet, may be unable to fully understand what he does with the pieces in his mouth. The explanation by the medical man whose certificate is printed on the bills, of the manner in which the performer disposes of his dyspeptic load is ludicrous in the extreme when one begins to think of the absurdity of it. He says: "From a personal examination of the man's stomach, I have found that the gastric juices and alkalies contained therein are just what will dissolve glass, iron or stone." Any one who has dabbled in chemistry knows that the statement is a bare-faced—romance. In fact, about the only acid that will dissolve glass—hydrofluoric—is so powerful that should it get into this pretentious individual's interior it would eat its way out, in less time than it takes to record the fact. But the man really does take glass—not bites out of tumblers, but thin glass such as lamp chimneys are made of—into his mouth, and, with a pinch of salt, probably to take off the excessive freshness of his meal, and a glass of water to wash it down, chews it up and apparently swallows it. At any rate, the glass does not remain in the performer's mouth as an examination by the writer's fingers proved. And it was real every-day glass, as several pieces taken from the mouth just as he was on the point of swallowing them are now in the reporter's pocket-book—that is, if the sharp fragments have not cut their way out. So this disproves one theory, that the alleged glass "as a clever imitation, manufactured out of gelatine, clarified and made brittle, to represent the real article. The gelatine would, of course, do the man no harm; but would, in fact, prove rather nourishing. Another theory is that the performer had previously been a sword-swallower, thereby having made his throat so callous that the glass would not cut it on its passage to the stomach; but this does not explain how it is digested. From all this, knowing that the glass does not stay in his mouth, and being equally certain that it cannot go into the stomach, there is but one conclusion to be drawn--that the glass is intercepted before reaching its destination. But how can this be done? Very easily. The sword-swallower educates his throat to allow the presence of the sword; the glass-eater prepares his to receive a tube of some description, which probably has a strainer in the end to allow the water which he drinks to filter through, but retains the glass until such time as he can dispose of it without being observed. That silver tubes can be worn in the throat we all know from the numerous instances in which they have been used in surgical operations. Meanwhile glass-eating is becoming one of the crowded professions, and it behooves the managers of dime museums to be on the hunt for some new dietetical curiosity. Glass-eating is already a "chestnut."—*Boston Transcript.*

Colorado offers a premium of $2 per hundred for every line of trees maintained along ditches, fences and highways and properly cared for.

He Holds the Fence.

Several weeks ago a Detroiter purchased a piece of land in the west end of the county. After the purchase had been completed he engaged a surveyor's services to see if he had been cheated. The discovery was made that a line-fence was over on his land eight inches. When he went to the owner of the adjoining property with the statement the man replied:

"Stranger, the row about that fence began twenty-eight years ago. It was then five feet over the line, and the two men fit and fit until one was killed and the other crippled. After a while it was moved a foot, and then the other owners fit and fit until the lawyers got the two farms. The fence was then moved another foot, and the two new owners spent half the year in jawing each other and the other half in lawing. One died and the other got sold out on a mortgage, and when I got this farm the fence was moved over another foot. Then I fit and fit, and two years ago was kicked in the ribs and laid up for three months. During that time the fence was moved to the present line. So it's still on your land?"

"Yes."

"Well, I s'pose the proper thing is a row. If you'll go out by the barn with your revolver I'll come out and hunt for you with the shot-gun. If you git the drop on me don't let go, because I shall shoot to kill."

It took the Detroiter some time to convince the farmer that he didn't care for eight inches of land, and that he wouldn't have the fence moved for fifty dollars, and when he had succeeded the old man drew a long breath of relief and replied:

"That's kind o' you, and it leaves my boys a chance to fit and fit after I'm gone. I hope you aint comin' out here to live alongside o' me?"

"No."

"Glad on't. If you lease, git some man who'll want them other eight inches. The boys and I is lonesome for excitement."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Feline's Fright.

Last week in connection with a study of the carnivora, says a Denver scientist, I obtained a cat from an acquaintance at a dinner and carefully dissected it in a room above our stable. When I had finished the cat was, as may be supposed, hardly recognized. I cleaned the scalpels, placed them in the case, and took them to the house. No sooner had I put them down than I observed our own cat go and sniff all around the case with a peculiar look of intense wonder. I took the instruments away and thought no more about it; but a short time after I returned to the remains of the dissected cat in order to prepare the skeleton, when I saw our cat standing at a distance of about a foot from the dissection, and presenting an appearance of most helpless terror. She was trembling from head to foot, and in such a condition of evident horror that my presence had no effect upon her. After some moments she noticed me, and then darted away with a scared look such as I had never before seen. She did not return to the house that day, a thing quite unusual, but on the next day she returned and entered the house with a fearful caution, as though realizing the probability that she herself might become a victim to science, and her whole conduct was changed. This suggests that the country custom of using dead birds, weasels, etc., as a scare to the like is not entirely unreasonable, and it would be interesting to know whether others have noticed similar effects.

Friends of the Farmer.

There are two kinds of weasels in the Eastern States. The smaller kind feeds chiefly on mice and insects and is not known to kill poultry. The larger preys also mainly on mice and rats, but in addition sometimes kills rabbits and poultry. Both species are friends of the farmer, for the occasional loss of a few chickens is a trifling consequence compared with the good that these animals are constantly doing in checking the increase of mice. You ask my opinion in regard to the beneficial and injurious qualities of the hawks and owls which inhabit Pennsylvania. Our hawks and owls must be ranked among the best friends of the farmer. With very few exceptions their food consists of mice and insects, meadow mice and grasshoppers predominating. The exceptions are the fierce goshawk from the North and two smaller resident hawks, Cooper's and sharp-shinned, which really destroy many wild birds and some poultry. These three hawks have long tails and short wings, which serve, among other characters, to distinguish them from the beneficial kind.—*Forest and Stream.*

A Defective Education.

"This edication they fill boys up with now days don't seem ter 'mount ter much much fer ord'nary use," said a Dakota settler.

"What makes you think so?" asked a friend.

"Why, there's that boy uv mine—sent him 'way ter school fer pretty nigh two years and he aint capab'l uv taking right holt uv ev'ry day bus'ness yet."

"What has he failed in?"

"Well, pretty important p'int now I tell you. When he come back I give him a mid'lin' good hoss and told him ter see what he could make ov it and I'll be hanged ef he didn't trade a couple uv times and come here with an old plug uv a hoss that wus a colt 'bout thirty-five years ago. He couldn't tell nothin' by lookin' at its teeth you see. I'll be busted ef I don't b'lieve you could shove a hoss onto that boy with false teeth fixed up by one uv these 'ere dentist sharks!"—*Estelline (Dakota) Bell.*

Crow and King Birds.

Crows are loved neither by farmers nor by other birds. "All a crow is good for," said a Norwich (Conn.) farmer, is to hang up by the feet in a cornfield and skeer off other crows with." It is an unsettled question whether crows love best to suck other birds' eggs or pull up young corn. Spunky little king birds are their most dreaded foes. They are not so big as a robin, but they have long sharp bills and are full of fight. They are the natural watchmen of the fields. Even cats and dogs are afraid of them, and the mere sight of one balancing himself on the top of a bar post or on the cone of a mullein will make a crow to quake and flounder away to the woods with absurd manifestation of prodigious terror. King birds had rather fight for feathered friends than for their own sake. A few days ago at East Great Plain, in this town, a couple of king birds caught a crow breaking eggs in a robin's nest in an orchard. It was half a mile to the woods, and the crow knew as soon as he saw his enemies that he was in for the bitterest experience of his life. He flapped heavily into the air, and his bitter foes went at him. They slugged him in the head only, pecking at his eyes on either side, and in a few moments one of his eyes was closed or destroyed, and he floundered about in the air like a steamboat without a rudder. He had not gone more than thirty rods before he had to tumble to the ground in a meadow to gain a breating spell. On the ground his assailants could not get at his head so well, but they made the feathers fly from his back. Again he arose, and as he winged across the valley, driving up and down and plunging and half turning his big body in the air, all the little birds in the neighborhood—robins, bluebirds, wrens, sparrows and ground birds—gathered and chaffed and mocked him. He was forced to drop to the ground two or three times before he got away from his foes. As he passed over a dusty road at the edge of the woods, flying not more than thirty feet high, three big splashes of blood fell on the clear sand. Every feather had been pecked from his head, and the expression in his swollen and bloody visage indicated repentance and a resolve never to steal eggs again. The kingbirds kept at him until he flopped through the thick branches of a spreading chestnut, and then they turned back, evidently satisfied that he would never be much of a crow thereafter. They could not get at him in the foliage of the forest. They alighted on a fence rail, and as they cleaned their bills of blood and feathers the other little birds celebrated with song the triumphant termination of the aerial mill. —*N. Y. Sun.*

He Found Out.

There was a group of striking painters at the corner of Michigan avenue and Griswold street, when a farmer with his whip in hand came up and queried:

"Is this a strike?"

"Yes, sir," replied one of the men.

"What seems to be the trouble all over the country just now?"

"Well, sir," replied an oldish man with many spots of paint on his vest, "the trouble is there are too many men in the country."

"All bosh, Jim! exclaimed a young man who was cleaning his nails with a putty knife, "I tell you the whole thing comes about from the efforts of a few to build up an aristocracy."

"Well, you must be green!" sneered a third one. "This crisis was precipitated upon us as a combined effort of capitalists to drain us of our life-blood."

"Life-blood be hanged!" exclaimed a fourth as he came to the front. "Any man with brains knows that the trouble started with Jay Gould. He wants to own the United States."

"Did I ever see so many fools together?" sarcastically remarked the last of the group. "The trouble is all caused by politicians who want to wind us around their fingers. We won't be wound; hence this excitement."

"Then that's the trouble, eh?" queried the farmer.

"Yes, sir, that's the trouble," answered the five together, each one speaking for his own theory.

"Glad to know it. Much obleeged, gentlemen. I knew it must be sunthin' or other, and I'm glad I found out."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Rules of Conduct.

1. Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in recreation every day; but always be in the habit of being employed.

2. Never err the least in truth.

3. Never say an ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good thing of him. Not only speak charitably, but feel so.

4. Never be irritable or unkind to anybody.

5. Never indulge thyself in luxuries that are not necessary.

6. Do all things with consideration, and when thy path to act right is most difficult, put confidence in that Power alone which is able to assist thee, and exert thine own powers as far as they go.

The foregoing rules were penned by the well known Quaker lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry.—*Watchman.*

A Musician.

First traveller—And may I ask what your occupation is?

Second traveller—I travel with Prof. Blowhard's concert company.

First do.—Oh, a musician. What instrument do you play?

Second do.—I help tune the big drum.

The Outside Dog.

You may sing of your dog, your bottom dog,
Or of any dog that you please,
I go for the dog, the nice old dog,
That knowingly takes his ease.
And wagging his tail outside the ring,
Keeping always his bone in sight,
Cares not a pin in his sound old head
For either dog in the fight.

Not his is the bone they are fighting for,
And why should my dog sail in
With nothing to gain, but a certain chance
To lose his own precious skin?
There may be a few, perhaps, who fail
To see it quite in this light;
But when the fur flies I had rather be
The outside dog in the right.

I know there are dogs, injurious dogs,
That think it is quite the thing
To take the part of one of the dogs,
And go yelping into the ring.
But I care not a pin what all may say
In regard to the wrong or the right,
My money goes as well as my sympathy
For the dog that keeps out of the fight.

Philadelphia Call.

HUMOROUS.

Hard luck. A big ice crop.

A last farewell. A shoemaker giving up his business.

Men of mark—those who are unable to sign their own names.

The greatest satirist is the blacksmith, for he is so extremely ironical.

When you offer oats to a horse he may say neigh, but he don't mean it.

Wives who are always blowing up their husbands are domestic magazines.

"This is a very peaceful affair," remarked the man as the sash fell on him.

Our country's best resources are undoubtedly its women; but its resources should be husbanded.

There are two reasons, why we don't trust a man. One because we don't know him and the other because we do.

A girl baby, born in New York during a terrible storm, has been named Cyclonia. She will probably live to blow up her husband.

The proper course to pursue on being informed that somebody has threatened to pull your nose is to procure some tallow and grease it.

A writer says that a woman is a silent power in the land. To this a cynicle old bachelor editor responds: "That will be news to thousands of husbands."

Governess—Now, Jack, if I were to give twelve pears to Maudie, ten to Edith and three to you, what would it be? Jack (aged six)—It wouldn't be fair.

"Papa, if three wheels is a tricycle, and two wheels is a bicycle what is one wheel?" "One wheel, my son? Well, let me see? One wheel must be a unicycle." "No, it ain't papa, it's a wheelbarrow!"

"Pa," inquired a little boy, "if you can say that 'people run for office,' why can't you say that people walk for office?" "Because they are in two big a hurry to walk," explained the intelligent father.

There is a difference between a hurricane and a cyclone. A hurricane devotes several hours to the work of scattering a man's house over several miles of territory, while a cyclone picks up the structure bodily and completes the job in about fifteen minutes. No eight-hour movement for the cyclone!

At a time of great excitement in this country growing out of our political relations with France and England, a man in Vermont named his daughter "Embargo." It was suggested that the name might have been given ironically, for when read backward it expresses more than a mere willingness to be taken.

They grew in booty side by side;
They filled one home with glee,
They were their maker's hope and pride—
A shoemaker was he.
But joy their wearer never can know;
With grief his sole is torn:
A bunion decks his major toe,
While near it grows a corn.

Hypnotism.

The facts connected with mesmerism, or animal magnetism, electro-biology, odylic or odic force, or hypnotism, as it has been variously termed, appears to be of a very similar if not identical nature. The only difference seems to be that in sleep-walking the peculiar condition comes on spontaneously and during sleep, while in mesmerism this is brought about purposely and through the agency of an operator or of some sort of mechanical contrivance calculated to impress the imagination of the subject. The different terms used to indicate the condition signify the theories that have been, from time to time, advanced to account for the facts observed. Hypnotism simply means sleep, and indicates nothing in the way of accounting for it. All the others, imply that something emanates from the magnetizer or mesmerizer which produces the effect in the subject of the experiment.

The sleep purposely induced by various methods, now known under these names, is nothing new. In all ages, and in every country that possesses traditions or records, such events have been known. Thus, it is known that among the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Romans and the Greeks, certain of their priests threw people into deep sleep in the shades of the temples, and produced other effects now referred to animal magnetism. In the middle of the seventeenth century many people in England claimed to have the power of curing diseases by stroking with the hand. The most notable of these was Valentine Greatrakes of Affane, county Waterford, Ireland. He was subjected to scientific and theological investigation, and many of his cures of scrofula, etc., are attested by the best of witnesses — sceptical investigators. —*Globe-Democrat.*

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14 1886.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page. Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE FATHERS AND THE SONS.

The great American Republic has just passed another milestone on its progress—has just celebrated another anniversary of its National life. One hundred and ten years ago American Independence was declared. It was the cutting loose from the Old World ideas of Government, and proclaiming the political rights of the people to a voice in the management of their affairs. The "Fathers" did the work they had to do, and they did it well. The question for us, their children, to consider is not one of preservation merely, not simply to retain the heirloom they bequeathed to us, nor to be content with sentimental eulogies of their lives. Not all all. We repeat, they did well in their day; but more than a century has passed since then. Think of the significance of that!

Every citizen of the Republic who believes that the world does move, and that civilization is the product of the thoughts and lives of countless generations; that, though men die. Man ever lives, gaining strength and vigor with every returning season, and gathering in itself the myriad lives passed, weaving into one web their services, bringing out new patterns, and blending all the colors into one symmetrical whole, the full significance of which is not yet fully apparent to all who see this and feel it, should remember that more than a century of human activity has passed since our sires did their work in laying the foundation of Independence, and no longer content themselves in idle vauntings of the virtues of the patriot founders, but rather strive in doing a true citizens part in continuing the work they began. The Fathers did their duty; let there be no shrinking on the part of the Sons.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is one of the leading Democrats of the country. He has this to say of the President:

Mr. Cleveland is a well meaning man with thoroughly honest purposes, and firmly convinced that the Republic could be saved by working thirteen hours out of twenty-four. But he has had no training, and his intelligence is not of the first order. He has been especially unfortunate in the selection of his Cabinet. Three members of it he took from the Senate, where they could be much more useful, and three others were obscure men, who had no record and no great abilities. The result is that the Democratic party has been much divided, and that the Administration at the present moment has not many friends.

A new colonization scheme has been proposed in England, which in its conditions holds the promise of success. The place proposed for colonization is Kaffraria, South Africa. Eighty emigrants have already been sent there. Each of the colonists is to have one hundred and twenty acres of land and other help, their acceptance of the offer being conditioned on their abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Kaffraria is said to be the most favored spot in the South African dependencies. It abounds in wood, grass and water, and is eminently adapted for the raising of stock; as well as for agriculture. Fruits of all kinds flourish in it congenial climate.

The labor problem in the Sandwich Islands has always been perplexing. The Government is now encouraging Japanese immigration, but these people are found to be unable to endure the hard work on sugar plantations. There is said to be great dissatisfaction among the Portuguese, who were brought to the islands under five years' contracts, and large numbers whose contracts expire in a few months are preparing to go to California.

The Civil Service President is getting along finely and at a rate that must be pleasing to the Mugwumps. The other day he chopped off the heads of sixteen Special Agents of the Postoffice Department in one bunch and cut off many other heads in smaller branches. These Inspectors were admittedly efficient, but the Civil Service Reform President wanted the places for Democrats. Of course!

Only the finest butter made by the best known rules—and the great butter dealers know the difference at sight—brings the best prices, and it occupies a place in the market by itself. The ordinary farm butter made by old-styled ways, is classed with bogus butter, and sells for a mixed grease price. The market calls for a fresh-made, sweet-flavored butter, and will have it.

Our National Government has given an aggregate of about 80,000,000 acres of land to railroads up to the present time, and the various State governments half as much more, a total of 120,000,000 acres.

The New York *Sun* double-leads an article urging the Democracy to nominate old Sammy Tilden for President in 1888. Next somebody will be suggesting Andy Jackson's ghost.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON CHEERFULLNESS

It was Dickens, we believe, who said, "So do the shadows of our desires stand between us and our better angels, and thus their brightness is eclipsed." Another writer defines cheerfulness to be the 'sunshine of the soul.' It shines through the mists of discouragement and disaster, it pierces the clouds of distress and suffering; it beams from men's countenances and glows in women's smiling faces. In childhood it is bright as the morning sun; in age it is beautiful as the glowing sun-set in an autumnal sky.

But the absence of cheerfullness from the human heart! How melancholy to contemplate! What a misfortune to those who possess it not. It is a glorious fact that there is a bright side to everything. There is no night but there comes a dawn; no storm cloud so dark as to put out the sun that shines behind it.

There are, alas, some people who are always casting clouds of despair and mistrust over the present and over the future. They live in continual night as it were. For them there is no sunshine. They do not enjoy the beauties of nature—not even the singing birds nor the lovely flowers. For them the scenes of enjoyment are ever set in a background of gloom and shadow. What would this world be if all were thus tempered?

But happily for humanity, there are many who are ever joyful, upon whose countenances there is ever a smile of gladness and upon their lips words of cheer and happy assurance. The grand old Scotish poet said:

"A merry heart goes all the day,
A sad one tires in a mile."

And so it is. The person with a cheerful temperament lives a happier life; he works with more ease and he rests with more pleasure—more real satisfaction.

Cheerfulness brightens the home circle and makes it a place to be shunned. Amiability leads to friendship a charm and is always a good stock in trade. What if some things do go wrong; what if disasters and misfortunes do occasionally come in our pathway. Are we carried over them by bewailing our sad lot, or is the future made bright by constant despondence? Oh no. But by laughing at misfortunes, which are very often not to be avoided, we make the gloom of the present dissolve into bright visions of the future.

We must not let "the shadows of our desires stand between us and our better angels. In this respect we would all do well to remember and adopt the advice of Alice Carey:

"Do not look for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;
* * * * *
Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile"

THE UNIVERSITY.

We are glad to see the University offering free instruction to its graduates and those of the other Colleges. Students who desire special training in Latin or Greek or Engineering of Chemistry or any study will find it at Chapel Hill. Professional teachers are offered the advantages of a special course under Prof. Henry while they may at the same time pursue any other studies. Considering the size of the Faculty, the equipment of the laboratories, the method of imparting knowledge, the number and character of the students, and the cost, we can unhesitatingly recommend our University as not excelled by any in the United States for our boys. For announcement see our advertising columns.

On the question of holding a Republican State Convention this year the CAROLINIAN advises against it. If, after the Democrats meet and nominate, it is thought best to put a ticket for Supreme Judges in the field let it be done by the State Committee. It can make selections that will be quite as satisfactory to the masses of the party as nominations by a State Convention. It would save useless trouble and expense. In other States this is sometimes done. There is nothing to be gained by a Convention.

Judging from the show of temper the past ten days it is apparent that the warm weather is having a bad effect on the manners of some of the Members of Congress. It is not to the credit of the Democrats that the quarrels are for the most part on their side of the Chamber. They are, of course, attributed in part to the disappointments and antagonisms created by the failure of the Tariff Bill proposed by Mr. Morrison, but no mere personal grievance can justify a violation of parliamentary courtesy of a breach of legislative good manners

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Congress is nearly ready to adjourn, so the Members say. And yet if a father of a family had sent his son to do certain jobs of work, and he had not accomplished that work any better than Congrest has done, in the days of the fathers the son would have been tickled with a birch switch.

Gladstone is defeated, but the the Home Rule question is not killed. It is bound to keep the front position in English politics until it is settled in a manner satisfactory to the Irish people. The no of to day will be followed by the yes of tomorrow.

[For the CAROLINIAN.

In Memoriam

Of Mr. John Loudin,
Of Stanford St., Boston Mass.

My fathers friend! my warm tears fall
In tribute to thy worth.
With closest kindred I may mourn
For thy "return to earth."
The loved, the honored and the just,
Their doom is one "dust unto dust."
Thy days were long, but brief they seemed
To one who hovered near.
Who daily sought with daughter's love
Only to keep thee here.
But death regards not mortal's tear,
Yet Christian souls shall feel no fear.
My fathers friend! Ah, who can tell
If heav'n earth ties renew?
If now they meet with clasping hands
And friendship's joys review?
In joy, in peace, in perfect rest,
God grant that both in heav'n are blest.

Elizabeth City, N. C. ANNIE M.

Liberty and Law.

New York Tribune.

One hundred and ten years ago, in a small room, fifty-six men signed a paper which brought into being a nation now the most powerful and the most prosperous on earth. The source of the prosperity and the power is known to all the world, and yet there are men who do not comprehend it, even of the citizens who share the blessings and the glories of the great Republic. It is a land of liberty, they say, and forthwith they claim the right to take away the liberties of others. It cost a civil war to convince certain citizens of the Republic that liberty did not mean the right to hold other men in slavery. It may cost the conviction and imprisonment of many to convince leaders of organized labor that liberty does not mean the right to deprive other men of freedom to work.

Men who do not comprehend what liberty means, whether they come here from other lands where liberty is not known, or come from parts of our own country where false ideas of its meaning have prevailed, need only the golden rule as an interpreter of the Declaration of Independence. Whatever right one American citizen has by virtue of his freedom, every other also has, and it can never be more than a right to "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." How many there are, who think liberty sets up their own will against the law, their own passions or selfish interests against all restraints, and who count it tyranny if the law will not let them rob others, just as those who deny the laws of God falsely call thea selves "free thinkers."

It is not that sort of liberty which our fathers proclaimed in Independence Hall. It was not that sort of liberty which they won by heroic endurance at Valley Forge, and by brave exposure of their lives from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. People who want that sort of liberty are not fit for a part in self government, because they have not begun to govern themselves. They are entitled to no share in the glorious heritage of '76, because they deny that equality of rights which is the very corner-stone of American freedom. No man has a right to be free who does not respect the right of others to be free, and he who tries to tyrannize over others, or to deny them any rights which he claims for himself, only proves that he has not grown out of mental and moral infancy, and still needs over him the paternal rod of some strong government.

The great Republic is the world's great schoolmaster. As it has taught the nations that free government is strong government, so it must teach those who come here ignorant of freedom, and only wanting to escape from restraints, that the law of equal rights for all and equal justice to all underlies and gives shape to all human laws that have any business to survive. If they cannot obey the law willingly, and respect the rights of every other man, laborer or employer, without the restraint of armed policemen and years in prison cells, it goes hard, as in every good school, for those who are slow to learn but sooner or later, mob tyranny at the South and trades tyranny at the north, denial of freedom to vote or to speak, and denial of freedom to work or to choose workmen for their merit will go down before the strong and steady hand of "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people," that the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence may everywhere prevail throughout the land.

Heavy Fire Losses in June.

The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of July 1 estimates the loss by fire in June in the United States and Canada at $9,750,000, an amount 50 per cent greater that the average loss in June for many years. The number of large fires in June was exceptional for that month, there having been twenty-one fires where the reported loss was between $1,000,000 and $6,000,000, the average loss by these twenty-one fires alone being $4,000,000. There were 154 fires recorded by the *Bulletin* where the reported loss was $10,000 and upwards. The month was a severe one for the fire insurance companies.

Rich Men's Sons in College

Leverett Saltonstall at Harvard.

"With these changes have come others that we regret. Among them the increase in luxury and extravagance is to be lamented. If I can say one word to strengthen the feeling of the alumni against this pernicious increase, I shall feel that I have not come here in vain to-day. I say that the sons of the rich ought to come here to be taught habits of economy and carefulness just as much as should the sons of the poor. I say that the fathers who are sending their sons here with an unlimited bank account are doing Harvard an inestimable injury."

Oh! What a Bowl!

From the Troy Times.

Were the tainted officials Republicans, the facts would lead to a frantic demand from the Democratic party for their prompt impeachment or dismissal in dishonor from the public places they hold and disgrace. It is a mournful and humiliating national spectacle to see an Administration pledged to reform obstinately approving the course of men who have so grossly betrayed their trust as public functionaries.

Not Bound to Kiss the Bible.

From the New York Herald.

The court of chancery in New Jersey has just rendered an opinion holding that a witness in the State who swears by the Bible is not bound to kiss the book.

A woman when sworn had laid her hand on the Bible but refused to kiss it. The only reason she gave for the refusal was that she had never kissed the book." She was allowed by the master to testify, but a motion was subsequently made to strike out her testimony. Here is the law, as laid down by Vice Chancellor Bird:

"Almighty God, or the everliving God, or the like, is called upon by the witness to witness that he will speak the truth. The test is form. The solemn invocation affirmation or declaration is the substance. All else is shadow. The witness in this case was sworn with the hand upon the book. There can be no doubt but that if she made a false statement wilfully she is liable to an indictment for perjury.

But it is said that this may be true and yet the conscience of the witness not be bound, which is the object of the oath. There is great force in this. How did the witness herself regard it? She is presumably a witness, for nothing to the contrary appears. She accepted the form of the oath as usually administered, without objections, except kissing the Bible. By this act on her part the court is justified in presuming without further inquiry, that the witness intended that her conscience should be bound. Speaking from the forum of her conscience, she declared that it was not essential to kiss the book in order to impose upon herself all the obligations of an oath.

Not Such a Long List.

From the Chicago News.

"Daniel, are you paying strict attention?"

"Yes, that I am Mr. President."

"Well, then, take a half sheet of note paper, tear it in two and write at the top of one piece this line: 'Names of Democratic Congressmen who voted to set aside my veto.'"

"Beg your pardon, sir, but do you think a quarter sheet of note paper will be big enough to contain all the names?"

"Daniel, in the name of 50,000 post offices, I do!"

Not a Very Pronounced Attitude.

From the St Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The Democratic party," says the New York *Sun*, "is not a free-trade party or a protectionist party; it is the Democratic party." This happy definition recalls the case of the unfortunate Missourian who, being exposed to raids on his property from both armies during the war, had a habit of saying when asked as to his politics, "I'm neither a Union man or a Confed'rit; I'm jest nuthin, and d—d little o' that."

How Much Will Mr. Cleveland Stand?

From the New York World.

If the Administration is coldly indifferent to the disregard by its Cabinet officers of those nice considerations of propriety and delicacy in official conduct without which clean government is impossible, will it not encourage even worse offences on the part of those in the public service who are more remote from its direct influence?

A Timely Conundrum.

St. Louis Republican, Dem.

If it has come to this—that five million Democrats can not choose a candidate for President, except at the dictation of one large State, and can not even talk about a reduction of the tariff because a few Democrats in another large (Republican) State forbid it—where is the party's freedom of action?

Feminine Pluck in Kentucky

From the Louisville Courier-Journal,

Let us hear no more of the timidity of women. When a lady of Louisville goes boldly in the dark to a window and seizes by the arm the burglar who is cutting the shutter, it is too late to talk of feminine fears.

I had given myself up as lost because of inherited scrofula. Tried everything for purifying the blood without benefit until I used Parker's Tonic, and can truthfully say that it has cured me. I still use it for its splendid effect on my general health. H. K. Lynd, Chicago.

STATE AFFAIRS.

At the late Teachers' Assembly at Black Mountains, there were 278 in attendance from eighty-six counties of North Carolina and thirteen States.

A very destructive storm passed over a portion of Warren county last Sunday evening, doing great damage to crops, especially tobacco. The wind and rain and hail were terrible.

The Methodist *Advocate*, lately published at Charlotte, by Rev. W. M. Robey, has been sold to Rev J. B. Bobbitt who will remove the paper to Goldsboro. Mr. R. E. Blakey, the published, will go to Coldsboro and continue the publication of the paper.

Mrs. Mike Thomas, living near Windsor, gave birth to three fine boys on or about the 15th ult., who are living and doing well. During a married life of 11 years she has given birth to 10 children.

The Murfreesboro *Index* says: Mr. E. A. Buel is making arrangements to move his lumber Railroad, in Maney's Neck township to Plymouth N. C., where it will be located through a fine timber section. Mr. Buel will continue to operate his saw mill on the Meherrin near here.

The boards of the insane asylum at Raleigh and the insane asylum at Morganton will hold a joint meeting at the latter place, on the 4th of August, when a committee will be appointed for the purpose of rearranging the dividing line for the two institutions. This becomes necessary on account of the enlarged accommodations of the institution at Morganton, that inititution having a capacity for 450, whereas the Raleigh institution is only capable of holding 260 and is now full.

Do Not Let the Summer Heat Affect You.

In New Orleans, La., on Tuesday at noon, June 15th, 1886, an event full of interest occurred—the 193d Grand Monthly—the second Quarterly Extraordinary Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery. $522,500 was scattered over the earth after this manner: Ticket No. 18,145 drew the First Capital Prize of $150,000. It was sold in tenths at $1 each—one to Mrs. J. Clark at Fern Clarion Co,, Pa.; one to J. W. Williamson, Willow Grove, W. Va., collected through Bank of Ravenswood, Ravenswood, West Va.; the others were sold to parties whose names are withheld by request. No 23,408 drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000, sold in tenths also—two of which costing each $1, but drawing $10,000, were paid through the Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.; one through the Peoples' Bank of New Orleans, La., for a depositor; another to J. T. Colby, care of A. Friant, Willow, Cal. through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express at San Jose, Cal.; another to Wm. E. Seymour, No. 195 Thalia St. New Orleans, La. No. 70,492 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000, sold in tenths each at $1—one was paid to Joshua Burrell, No. 2, 215 D St. N. W., Washington City, D. C.; another was paid to Samuel Pearson, Washington City, D. C.; another was held by W. I. Putnam, Boston, Mass., collected through Adams Express Co., other three tenths were paid to the American Express Co., Columbus, O., etc., etc. Nos. 50,230 and 40,201 drew the Fourth two Prizes of $10,000 each, sold in tenths each of $1, two of which were paid to First National Bank of Pontiac, Mich.; other two were paid to Chas. J. Summers, Struther, O., another to W. G. Simons and J. S. Mappa, No. 525 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal., another to W. L. Garrett of San Francisco also, and so the golden shower fell, enriching all around it. The next opportunity will be on Tuesday, August 10th, the 195th Grand Monthly Distribution, to be conducted as usual by Gens. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., as sole managers. All information desired can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Do not let the summer heat drive this out of your mind.

Nine Physicians Outdone.

It is generally considered a pretty difficult case to outdo a physician but the following will conclusively prove where nine were completely outdone. Mr. Helen Pharviz, 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., was treated for Consumption by nine physicians, and all pronounced her case incurable. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones please drop her a postal and convince yourselves. Sold By all druggists.

Minister Cox Bitten by a Dog

Constantinople Levant Herald,

The American Minister, Mr. S. S. Cox, has been bitten in the wrist by the watch dog of the house he had rented at Prinkipo. In renting his house he had objected to take over the dog, and the animal was accordingly removed. But after Mr. Cox had been a week in occupation of the house the dog returned to his old haunts, and finding Mrs. Cox in the garden attacked her. Mr. Cox went to the assistance of his wife, and in defendidg her from the ferocious brute received the bite above mentioned.

The Workingmen's Conundrum Answered.

From the Detroit Tribune.

"What has become of that business prosperity guaranteed to workingmen by Democratic speakers in 1884?" inquires the New York TRIBUNE. Easily enough answered. Gone where Democratic promises uniformly go—where the woodbine twineth.

When the President's coachman was asked why he wore such a shabby suit, he leaned down from his seat and whispered in the ear of the interrogator: "Somebody connected with this Administration must represent Jeffersonian simplicity, be he, hey."

Sunday-school teacher—Johnny do you understand the parable of the shepherd and his sheep?

Johnny—Yes, sir."

"If you little children are the sheep what am I?"

"A big sheep, sir."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

—0—0—

The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and of other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $13.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For further information, address

President KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

4-1

MACKEREL NETS.

—0—0—

MACKEREL NETS, Gloucester Fish erman's Style, low cost. Can be sent quick, on quick orders,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
Boston, Mass.

3-4t

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK
OPPOSITE CITY HALL AND POST OFFICE.

This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture of Any House in New York City and is conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms only One Dollar per day. Half minute's walk from the Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R. R. All lines of Cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafes and Lunch Counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.

v18 4-1y.

NOTICE.

Having assigned to Geo. W. Cobb, Administrator of S. Weisel dec'd, all of my interest as surviving partner of the late firm of S. Weisel & Son, I hereby authorize all persons indebted to said firm to settle with the said Cobb; and his receipts shall be valid and binding upon me.

June 16, 1886. MOSES WEISEL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Weisel

The undersigned having duly qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Samuel Weisel dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, and to the late firm of S. Weisel & Son, to make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said estate or firm to present the same to me duly authenticated, befor the 23rd day of June, 1887, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

GEO. W. COBB,
Elizabeth City, N.C. Administrator.
June 23d, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY

Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Inability, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion

It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do*

DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

DR. W. N. WATERS, 1319 Thirty-second Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the Tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SHAD FISHERIES!

We will send samples, on application, of Stow Twine and Gill Nets, made of Sea Island Cotton, strong, low cost and of longer service than flax—an article well suited to the Gill Net Fisheries of the Sound.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
51-3m Boston.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my two large and small job presses and a large lot of job types from the Falcon Office to the room next door to the old ECONOMIST Office, on Main Street. I have established a Job Office in Elizabeth City, at which I will do cheap and neat JOB WORK of all kinds, having a large and varied assortment of Job Type suited to all kinds of work. Patronage solicited.

THOS. B. BERRY,
Job Printer.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use,

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hinderorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

A WORK EVERYBODY NEEDS.

JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

The Most Complete Work Published in this Country.

A good CYCLOPÆDIA is something all classes need, and all should have. It is impossible for the majority of people to secure private libraries covering all the broad fields of literature, art, science, theology, history, biography, etc.; and, were it possible, very few have the time to search through numberless tomes to find what is desired. The student of to-day demands knowledge in a crystallized form—some compendious and systematic arrangement that will take in the whole field of information. Such a work is a cyclopædia.

Johnson's Cyclopædia is the Best,

And for the following reasons:

1. Its editors are men of acknowledged ability and scholarship.

2. The tendency of the age being to specialties in Medicine Law, and every other branch of knowledge, each department is edited by a learned and world-renowned specialist,

3. It is an original work, and not a compilation.

4. It is authoritative and gives it authority.

5. It is subdivided and arranged suitably for ready reference.

6. It is up with the times, and has an economical method of keeping it so.

7. It is accurate, reliable, comprehensive in its scope, thorough, concise, clear, fresh, full and adapted to popular use.

8. It is unbiassed in every department; on controverted subjects impartial; not tainted with sectarian or philosophic bigotry.

9. It is free from verbiage, all useless lumber being rigidly excluded.

10. While full and accurate in its treatment of foreign affairs, it is especially rich in knowledge relating to our own country.

11. Its illustrations illustrate, and are not mere pictures.

12. It is a table-book more than a shelf-book—one the editor may have at his elbow, the merchant at his desk, the physician on his table, the mechanic or farmer at his fireside.

13. It is cheap.

This great work is edited by Pres. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., of Columbia College, N. Y., and Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, L L. D., of the College of New Jersey, as Editors-in-Chief, who personally wrote and signed more than 150 of the 8000 great special articles, besides supervising the whole work, and it has thirty-three separate departments, with a special Editor for each—a man known as an expert in his department.

It is endorsed by all the Leading Institutions of Learning, and Thousands of well-known scholars all over the World. It equals in extent and exceeds in subjects treated (by several thousand), Appleton's and costs less than one half.

A. J. JOHNSON & CO., Publishers,
New York.

Sold by J. M. GRAY, Manteo, N. C. Agent for Eastern North Carolina

THE ELIZABETH CITY NORMAL SCHOOL

Will Open July 14th 1886, and Continue for Three Weeks.

—0—0—

Prof. HENRY HOPCK, Dep't State Sup't of Pennsylvania, has been secured as lecturer on methods and teacher of Grammar.

Prof. L. R. MILLS, of Wake Forest College, will teach Arithmetic and Geography.

Mrs. M. O. HUMPHERYS, of the Goldsboro Graded School, will give instruction in Primary work. She will illustrate the work and its application with a class of children.

Prof. GEO. E. LITTLE, the celebrated "Chalk Talk" man, will deliver a course of lectures on Drawing and illustrate its application to the teaching of all the Primary branches of study.

Dr. SOLOMON POOL will deliver a series of lectures.

S. L. SHEEP will teach Reading and Physiology.

Good board can be had in private families at rates ranging from $2.50 to $3.00 per week.

Teachers coming by Norfolk Southern R. R., will be entitled to return tickets at one-half rates, those coming by Steamers "Dickerman" or 'Roberts" will be charged one fare only.

S. L. SHEEP. Supt.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. C. POOL, FRANK VAUGHAN, W. J. GRIFFIN, S. S. FOWLER and W. W. KENNEDY.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in Proportion

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COM'Y

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith to all parties and we authorize the Company to use the certificate, with fac-similes of our signature attached, in its advertisement."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries that may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY
Pres. LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK
J. W. KILBETH.
Pres. STATE NATIONAL BANK
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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annualy as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A splendid opportunity to win a Fortune. The EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING CLASS H. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS Tuesday, Aug't 10 1886.—194th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1	CAPITAL PRIZE of		$75,000
1	do do		25,000
1	do do		10,000
2	Prizes of	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,00
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES

9	Approxim'n Prizes of	$750	$6,7 0
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,260
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265 500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company at New Orleans.

For further information write clearly giving full address. Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange, in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
NEW ORLEANS, LA

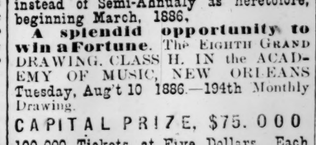
or M. A. DAUPHIN
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK
NEW ORLEANS, LA

EXCELSIOR ROAD CART,

Guaranteed the Most Easy and Comfortable Riding Two-Wheel Vehicle made.



MANUFACTURED BY
SANDERS & WHITCOMB, Patentees,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Patented February 17th, 1885.

Having introduced a

LATHE

into our Shops, we are prepared to do all kinds of

MILL and STEAMBOAT WORK

cheaply, and we guarantee to give satisfaction.

Just Received, on Consignment, *the Finest and the Cheapestlot of*

BUGGIES

ever sold in Elizabeth City.

They Must be Sold!

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

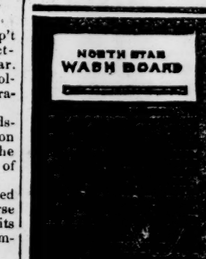
Just published, a new edition of *Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY* on the *radical cure* of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediment to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by the means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to an address *post-paid*, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St, New York, Postoffie Box 450 - 47-1.



Pat. Feb. 27th, 1877.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT!
And take no other. If he does not keep it, let him cause of its durability. If he will not get it for you we will forward one on receipt of price.
PRICE { Family Size, 50c. / Laundry Size, 75c.

This Wash Board is made of ONE SOLID SHEET OF HEAVY CORRUGATED ZINC, which produces a double-faced board of the best quality and durability. The fluting is very deep, holding more water, and consequently doing better washing than any wash board in the market. The frame is made of hard wood, and held together with an iron bolt running through a tube formed on the lower edge of the zinc, thus binding the whole together in the most substantial manner, and producing a wash board which for economy, excellence and durability is unquestionably the best in the world. We find so many dealers that object to our board on account of its DURABILITY, saying "It will last too long, we can never sell a customer but one." We take this means to advise consumers to INSIST upon having the

NORTH STAR WASH BOARD.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Manufactured by PFANSCHMIDT, DODGE & CO.,
248 & 250 West Polk St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be [illegible]

COMMISSION DEALERS.

H. M. ROGERS & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers IN

Fish, Terrapin, & Game.

11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front St.
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.
SHAD A SPECIALTY.

S. J. CHANDLER
WITH
Granger & Jenning s
General Produce & Commission Merchants
—0—0—
1508 EAST MAIN STREET
RICHMOND, VA.

☞ Special attention given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Wood, etc. Head Quarters of Fish, Oysters and Game

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market,
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

MERCHANTS,

CLOTHING.

AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY'S

IN THE

BRODRIC BUILDING,

ON WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

He has a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and especially of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men and Youths wear, also a full and complete line of

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

in all the latest styles and shapes.

He likewise keeps Gents Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods and Notions. His prices will defy competition. Terms strictly CASH

With his long experience in the trade he hopes to merit a continuance of liberal patronage.

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

If You Want Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, CIGARS Paints & Oils.

GO TO

FEARING & HAMLIN

75 ROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

OLD NAGS HEAD!

—0—0—

This long established and favorite seaside summer resort of Eastern North Carolina will be open for the season

— JUNE 21st, 1886, —

with several new attractions.

A RAILROAD

from Pier to Ocean Beach, with a Comfortable Pavilion on the Sea Beach for Rest, Recreation, and for Excursions

THREE RESTAURANTS ON THE SOUND SIDE.

There will be an abundance of Cistern Water for drinking.

☞ Bathing Suits for Ladies and Gentlemen.

For pleasure there will be a Billiard Room, Teapin Alley, pleasure boats, Gunning, &c., &c., and a landlord whose *first wish* will be the pleasure, comfort and satisfaction of all his guest.

The Livery will be kept for the hire of Horses and Buggies and also boarding of Horses by Mr. T. White.

Board per Month,	$35
Board per week,	$10
Board per day,	$2.

Children at first Table will be charged full board.

A. E. JACOES,
General Manager.

THE

TROY SPRING WAGON

AND

WHEEL WORKS,

TROY, OHIO.

No. 25 ROAD WAGON.
Manufacture for the Trade.

SPRING WAGONS,
JUMP SEATS,
SOLID and STICK SURRIES, &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Drop us a postal card and we will direct you to our agent nearest you, or furnish you ourselves with Catalogue and Prices.

THE
Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works,
TROY, OHIO.

$2 Watches.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York. to 16-18

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mail and Express Southbound leaves Elizabeth City 12:40 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 2:55 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday and Friday leaves [illegible] A. M. and returning arrives 5:30 P. M.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At [illegible] with steamboats for all points [illegible]

[illegible] and Freight Station at Norfolk.

[illegible] Agent, Norfolk.

[illegible] Agent, Elizabeth City.

[illegible] Agent, Washington.

[illegible] Agent, Plymouth.

E. KING, General Manager.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMP'Y.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE FOR

NEWBERNE, WASHINGTON AND ALL POINTS ON THE Neuse, Trent, Bay & Pamlico Rivers, N. C.

LEAVING ELIZABETH CITY EVERY MONDAY AND [illegible]

The Steamer [illegible] Capt. Southgate, leaves for Newbern [illegible] connecting there with the [illegible] Road and [illegible] Neuse and Trent Rivers.

Fare [illegible] $3.00.
" [illegible] 2.50.
Children [illegible] .50.

Connection [illegible] chet leaves Steamer for Washington [illegible] there with Steamer for [illegible] and Pamlico Rivers.

Fare 1st class [illegible] $2.00.
" 2nd class [illegible] $1.50.
Children [illegible] .50.

The Steamer [illegible] R. R. make the weekly connection [illegible] with the fine Ocean Steamers of the [illegible] line for New York direct on [illegible] days. Wednesdays and Saturdays and connections with the Company's [illegible] for Old Point, Hampton, Newport News, Smithfield, Cherrystone, Matthews and Accomac C. H. except Saturday at 2 P. M. leaves Old Point, Newport News and Smithfield. For further information apply to

C. H. CLEMENT, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Post Office [illegible] New York.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER DISMAL SWAMP CANAL,
NORFOLK, VA., June 15, 1886.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit [illegible] feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide, secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., for South Mills, returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M.

F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk. JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

SOLOMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE

GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the [illegible] District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Collections.

F. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.

J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY. E. F. AYDLETT

GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still a

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.

Repairing in his line promptly done

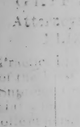
GEO. W. BELL

Dr. E. B. Dobson,
Surgeon Dentist,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Teeth filled, new teeth inserted with best material, all operations performed skillfully and gently, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special attention given to the correction of irregularities in growth of children's teeth. Office in the "Carolinian" Building.

F. M. COOK,



JEWELER,
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Mr. COOK has a well selected stock of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collarand Cuff Button Brackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

Push things.

Show faith by works.

Aid in promoting the public good.

The Lord helps those who help themselves.

"Cousin Eveleen's" letter to the Boys and Girls this week is specially interesting.

Miss Lula, daughter of Mr. W. G. Ambrose, of Tyrrell, is teaching in lower Pasquotank.

Our farmers tell us that the continued rains and wet weather are seriously damaging the cotton.

Prof. S. L. Sheep was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the State Teachers' Assembly for the ensuing year.

The Normal School opens to-day. Every teacher in the County and District should make it a point to attend.

A Farmer says that an "eight hour day" won't do for farmers. By the very requirements of their vocation, farmers are the only "trusts" who "take no holiday."

By proceedings published in this issue, it will be seen that at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Saturday last, an adjournment was made to August [illegible]. This was wise and the CAROLINIAN [illegible]

The CAROLINIAN'S platform is short and simple. It consists of free ballot and a fair count, the will of the people to govern, universal popular education and protection to American industry. These are Republicanism and not to these great principles [illegible] will there be genuine prosperity in the land.

Attention is called to the proceedings of the public meeting held at Okisko on the 10th inst. The improvement proposed is a very important one, and its agitation should be continued until it is accomplished. In all matters of this nature the CAROLINIAN feels a deep interest, and the friends of this enterprise may count on its aid.

Comparing the condition of this section of North Carolina with what it was fifteen, may ten years ago, the result is favorable and encouraging. There were two great obstacles to progress: A want of [illegible] economy and thrift, and false views upon the subject of manual labor. On both these matters our people had new lessons to learn. They have been learning them [illegible]

[illegible] is settled the Fair *will be held*, let everybody decide and prepare to have [illegible] on exhibition. Let this be done for several reasons, and among them the following: 1st, to make a full, attractive and interesting exhibit, and 2nd, as there will be more visitors than ever before, let our local pride prompt us to show them samples of what we have in this section of the State.

The report from Nag's Head that since the warm weather has set in the Hotel is filling up. Mr. Jacobs has made a number of improvements. The railroad from Hotel to the Beach is a great convenience. A number of [illegible] from Elizabeth City are [illegible] houses among them C. W. Grandy, W. O. Temple, E. F. Lamb, J. B. Brocket, J. D. Fulmer and others.

The CAROLINIAN has [illegible] encouraging letters of [illegible] from leading Republicans [illegible] ly every county in the [illegible] Says a prominent Republican [illegible] quimans; "You have struck the [illegible] note." Says another from [illegible] ington: "The more I look [illegible] more am I convinced that you are right." Says one from Beaufort: "It is the true policy for this campaign." Writes a Hertford County Republican: "As usual, the CAROLINIAN indicates the true course." Others write in the same tone.

The Deputy Collectorship matter has been settled at last and the CAROLINIAN'S man has been appointed! It will be remembered that when the matter was first agitated the CAROLINIAN suggested Col. A. B. Creecy as *the* Democrat that ought to have it. On Monday last he received his commision and took charge yesterday. We congratulate him.

—Judge Pool, who retires, has made an acceptable and very popular officer. He will devote his attention to the practice of law.

The editor of the CAROLINIAN, is a man of convictions, and he has always had the courage to express them. He don't profess infallibility, but he does claim sincerity. There is a wide difference between policy and principles. The former is a matter subject to expediency; the latter unchangeable, eternal. Because the CAROLINIAN advises a present "new departure" in political action it does not mean surrender of any vital or fundamental doctrine it has so long advocated and defended. Not at all. Doubting Republicans, if there be any, may rest easy on that score. The CAROLINIAN urges what it believes for the best ultimate good.

The Democratic Senatorial Executive Committee meets here on the 22nd inst.

Big Bargains in Clothing at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

Wanted—an instance in the history of this country where a man has become great without going through the treadmill of labor in youth.

For Sale—Brodrick & Pratt will sell good Seasoned Plastering Laths at $1,50 per thousand.

The last issue of the Washington *Progress* contains an excellent oration delivered by John H. Small esq. on the [illegible] July celebration at that place. We read it with much interest.

A second hand Buggy and a double set Carriage for sale very cheap. Call [illegible]

Prof. Solomon Pool will lecture in the Court House on to-morrow (Thursday) night. His theme will be "An Ancient School Room, and a Perfect School Method." He has few superiors as a lecturer. Go and hear him. It will be an intellectual treat.

Linen Cap Sigaton, only 60c, at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

We are glad to learn that George H. Brown esq., of Beaufort, is an aspirant for Congress, and that he *means business*. At any rate he has engaged several rooms at the Albemarle House during the Convention here on the 11th of August. Skinner and Graham had better be "watching their corks."

Swiss and Hamburg Edging at reduced prices. H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

At the meeting of the Town Commissioners on Monday night, Hon. C. Pool qualified as Attorney, making a vacancy on the Board in the 4th Ward, whereupon Tho's A. Commander was elected. The Committee on Ordinances reported and 200 copies in phamphlet form were ordered to be printed. Several bills were allowed and certain special work on the streets ordered.

For any kind of Vegetables, call at J. C. Mullen's on Poindexter street.

After all, the good wife and the boys and girls are the best things on the farm. Don't forget this when you find yourself given up night and day to thinking about and caring for those pigs and calves. If the pig or calf goes wrong it can be replaced with money, but not so with a helpmate wrecked with overwork, or a boy or a girl gone astray. The best type of a farmer is the one who thinks of his family first; not that he thinks less of his farm and its belongings, but more of "Betsey and the Babies."

A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary at a much reduced price. Call at this office.

Another "farmer" wants to know when the return of the seasons can be accounted for on any other theory than that the earth revolves around the sun? The topic is too big for a newspaper paragraph. If the writer is really interested in matters regarding which he makes inquiry, he should procure some modern work on astronomy and study it carefully.

The Norfolk Island Jerseys at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

Bids for the material and work on the Fair Ground Fence will be received and contracts awarded on the 22nd inst. Work on the Track will commence in a short time. The Premium list, which will be liberal, will be published as soon as ready. We have most encouraging reports from different parts of the District, the interest being taken in the Fair.

If you want to see a large stock and a full assortment of seasonable Goods, drop in at Simmonsly's on Water street.

"Advertise by the year," said an old experienced business man. It is cheaper and yields a better return in proportion to the money invested. An advertisement should always be before the public in some shape. If it disappears, it is soon forgotten, and those that remain have the superiority, and the advantage of the competitor. There is only one excuse for the discontinuance of an advertisement—that of retiring from business.

For Big Bargains in Straw Hats go to H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

LOCAL MENTION.

Ripe tomatoes, early corn and watermelons.—How the luxury of ice cream is appreciated now.—Mrs. J. P. Overman who has been dangerously ill, is rapidly convalesing.—Mrs. Thompson, Music Teacher in the Academy, left last week to spend some time in the Normal Department of the Musical Observatory in Boston.—Messrs Sanders & Whitcomb inform us that notwithstanding the "hard times," they are selling more of their Excelsior Road Carts than ever before. They seem to be just what the people want.—Mr. W. P. Burfoot, of Camden called on Saturday. Always glad to see him.—For a nice prepared lemonade call on T. C. Allen. He can't be beat.—Rev. Mr. Walker will preach at Nag's Head next Sunday.—The Colored Normal Institute opened on Monday with some 20 teachers in attendance. Prof. A. C. McNeal and Prof. Rooks Turner are the Instructors.—The brick store and dwelling of I. N. Fillett, on corner of Road and Church streets, was purchased a few days ago, by J. B. Flora at public sale.—The Military Excursion to Nag's Head will be the leading event to-day.—Rev. Mrs. S. J. Morris and daughter left yesterday on a trip to Philadelphia.

Resolutions of Respect.

The members of Eureka Lodge 317 A. F. & A. M. desire to place upon record their appreciation of the loss sustained by the Lodge and the community of Elizabeth City by the death of Brother Samuel Weisel on June 13th, 1886.

As a Mason he was loyal to the fraternity as a man he was industrious, industrious and faithful to every trust, he met all ranks and sects upon the level, ever acted upon the plumb, and parting with them on the square.

The grave tells us of a great [illegible] hereafter. The city of the dead makes a [illegible] of the city of the living, [illegible] or departing hour, which is something of immortality.

Death contains [illegible] mysteries much of which will only be revealed to them who are raised to the world of eternal life. May our departed brother find everlasting [illegible] and plenty in the Grand [illegible]

Resolved That Eureka Lodge tenders to the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy.

That the members of the Lodge be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That a copy of these resolutions by transmitted to the family of the deceased and to the newspapers of Elizabeth City for publication.

E. F. LAMB,
S. S. FOWLER,
CHAS. H. [illegible],
Committee.

Public Meeting—An important Enterprise.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Mt Herman and Parkville townships in the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimans, met at Okisko on the 10th inst., to deliberate upon a plan by which Little River run may be dredged from Mill Bridges to Parkville, a distance of about five miles, thereby draining about 80 square miles (51,200 acres) of as fine farming land as any in the Albemarle section.

The meeting was organized by electing Jno. L. Perry, Chairman and Mr. Gregory Secretary. A committee of seven was appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 for this work, as the increased value of the real estate would soon reimburse her for the outlay.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to look after and investigate the important work, to wit: For Perquimans—Dr. W. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. Blount, Col. Jos. Cranberry and J. Q. A. Wood, and for Pasquotank—John H. Perry, H. H. Perry, M. G. Gregory, Rev. Geo. W. Sanderlin and A. L. Jones. Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

M. G. GREGORY, Sec'y. JOHN H. PERRY, Chairman.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the county of Pasquotank, held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday, July 10th, 1886, the following precincts were represented, to wit: Salem by J. R. Winters, P. M. Sexton by Wm. Corbett, Mt. Herman by Jos. H. Jackson, Nixonton by Charles A. Banks, Providence by Barney Morgan and Cartwright's School House by W. H. Weeks.

Proceeded to organize as the County Executive Committee of the County of Pasquotank by electing J. S. Wilcox Chairman and Charles A. Banks Secretary.

There being no other business to transact the Committee adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 14th, 1886 at the Court House at 2 o'clock P. M. at which time each precinct is solicited to be represented.

J. S. WILCOX, Chairman.
C. A. BANKS, Sec'y.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1886.

Signal Office, Kitty Hawk, N. C.

The monthly mean barometer was 29.98 inches. The highest was 30.15 inches on the 21st, and the lowest 29.76 on the 17th.

The monthly mean temperature was 71 degrees. The highest was [illegible] and the lowest [illegible] on the 5th.

The greatest daily range of temperature was 21 degrees on the 30th; the least was 4 degrees on the 5th. The monthly range of temperature was 35 degrees.

The prevailing direction of the wind was from N. E. The highest velocity occurred on the 19th when it blew 40 miles per hour from N. E. The total movement of wind for the month was [illegible]

The total rainfall [illegible] The largest rainfall at any one time was 2.51 inches on the third and 4th. The number of days on which rain fell was 13.

A comparison with the mean temperature of June as determined from twelve years observation, shows the present June to have been 3 degrees below the normal.

The rainfall is shown to have been a little more than double the average; otherwise no marked difference is shown.

Do Not Be Deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere, is is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise, and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure Stomach and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at 50c a bottle, by all druggists.

"Her features are not regular" yet what an attractive face she has!. Once it was thin, grayish and fading. A few bottles of Parker's Hair Balsam wrought the transformation. It will do as much for anybody.

ELIZABETH CITY MARKET

Cotton 8½c; Corn, 50 to 52c; Oats 60c; Corn Meal 50 to 60c; Eggs 8 to 10c; Flour—Family $5.00 to $5.50; Best from $6.50 to $7.00. Butter 25 to 30c.

NORFOLK MARKET—Cotton [illegible] Corn from 44 to 47c.

See New York and other tickets on our last page.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum' Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

H. MURPHY,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
Road Street;
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Mr. MURPHY makes Photographs Gems, and Locket Pictures. Copies and enlarges old pictures, to any size desired Babies pictures by the Lightning process Cheap prices and [illegible] workmanship.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Young People are invited to write for this column, to contribute and answer Enigmas, Charades, etc. All contributions must be written on one side of the note paper, and must bear the writer's name and address in full. Should the writer desire to use a "nom de plume," or simply initials, they can state the fact in their correspondence. Letters should be addressed: "Boys and Girls, Column, CAROLINIAN Office."

Last Wednesday evening, Elizabeth City had a lawn party to help the Cemetery funds. At first it seemed that a thunder storm was going to spoil everything, but it passed off for the early part of the evening, though we had it later.

The tables looked quite like a scene in some elegant theatre, and the ladies looked lovely in their white dresses, as they flitted to and fro offering ice-cream. Some gentlemen displayed fire works, Roman candles, etc. They showed very fine against the "dark cloudy sky."

To the delight of everyone, and the special pleasure of the small boys, there was a balloon ascension. It rose in airy success, growing smaller and smaller, till finally a tiny star remained. This seemed to be finally hidden among the clouds.

The Band—the pride of the city—graced with sweet music, the festive time. People seemed to be enjoying themselves, and they really had reason—the ice cream was so good.

If ever any of our Boys and Girls visit Boston they should be sure to drive out into the country. Not such country as we have here—where the primeval forest minus only the red man, furnishes the suburbs of every village. O no! When Cousin Eveleen advises you to drive out, she does not mean that you cannot go by rail, for you can go by rail north, south, east and west (besides the other points of the compass) from Boston, an almost unlimited number of miles and stop at any little town you fancy, only it is much pleasanter if you are not in a hurry to ride, easily seated in a Boston "cab" over the smooth, well finished highway.

A delightful little jaunt is from Boston to Canton. Right along Washington St., the Main street of Boston, the carriage rolls along. This ancient street was constructed in times which date back to the Revolutionary period, before the advent of railroads between Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

Old inhabitants of the "country towns all along its lines tell of days before the "steam cars," when to quote a popular poet "Proud and lowly, beggar and lord" passed to and fro between these two great cities.

The road leads over hill and dale, perfectly level all the way, by beautiful suburban houses, enriched by the decorative taste of generations, on by Milton Cross-roads, and Blue Hill—a mountain rising directly from the roadside, and having a splendid view from the top. On, under spreading oak, elm, beech and poplar trees, and occasional glimpses of "just the nicest place for a picnic," to pleasant Canton town. We have come about fifteen miles, and of course Cousin Eveleen wants to stop there for it is her birthplace, and the home of her early youth, and she fondly believes it to be the fairest of New England villages.

Canton is subdivided just as cities often are. We have South Canton; but what might be named North Canton, bears the romantic title of Punkapog from some old Indian tribe of pre-revolutionary dates. The next cluster of houses is called "Canton Corner." Here are cemeteries, one on each side of the street. Eloquently the marble tablets, statues, crosses, evergreen trees, and flowers speak of the love of the living, and makes the garden of the dead, a pleasant place to sometimes visit and meditate on the truth we all forget that at last we too must die.

A busy town is Canton. Numerous are its enterprising capitalists. Silk, cotton and woolen goods are manufactured there Iron, steel and copper find masters who subdue them as Aladdin did the genii of the Lamp. Everybody hurries. Everybody is ready to the moment.

(What *everybody*? Well *nearly* every body.)

The scream of the steam whistle, like the spell of the magician, fills the streets early in the morning with a busy crowd beneath eagerly on reaching the scene of their daily toil.

A little later, a bustling and important crowd, but also hurried, fill the cars at the sound of the bell. These men are the mind and soul of Canton. They go to find a market for the produce of the labor they control, in dear old Boston town. They are the fathers of our tiny Rome. The morning passes; soon comes the sound of the school bell, and the streets blossom with young faces, in a youthful hurry to school.

Many are the churches of Canton. Unitarian, Catholic, Universalist, Baptist and Orthodox "meeting houses" as people there call church edifices, tower above the surrounding buildings with high steeples like giant hands raised in worship.

Many are the public schools of Canton—the town being divided into seven districts, each with a good school house. Two of these buildings are really fine, and only eclipsed by the comparatively new High School.

Cousin Eveleen must pause, though she wants to praise the shady streets, the beautiful gardens and the quaint old cottages. She will only linger longer to point out with pride the beauties of the School House pond where often she sat in the shade beneath the willow trees to study her lessons in far away school days. Fair Massapoag pond, and Neponset's ribbon-like blue river, seem to rise in reproach, and Memorial Hall—a noble building—Cantons tribute to her departed soldiers of the war of '61-'65, must be spoken of at least.

Now Boys and Girls don't you want to go there? If you ever go to Boston, be sure that you visit Canton too.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 7

To Word Puzzle—Scraper, Crape, Rape, Ape. To Enigma—Good Mnaners.

A WORD PUZZLE.

1. A boy's name.
2. A form of water,
3. Plural form of a class of bipeds.

NORFOLK
STAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
an. 27-6m.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE.
ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.
MRS. UNDERWOOD, Proprietor.

This large and commodious Hotel is now under new management, and no pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the general traveling public, and to furnish home comforts for those who may wish to remain a longer time.

The rooms are large and airy; the beds are first quality, and the Table will be supplied with the best the market affords

WOODARD HOUSE,
EDENTON N C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED.

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROGERSON, Prop'r

DENMARK & HUMPHREY,
— WHOLESALE —
GRAIN DEALERS,
— AND —
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Newberne and Goldsboro, N. C.

References: Green, Foy & Co., Bankers, Newberne; Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro, N. C.

"GOODS WHEN BOUGHT ARE SATISFIED."

J. B. FIGURA

Has [illegible] his [illegible] and spacious Store on corner of MAIN & [illegible] STS.,

and has [illegible] a fresh and complete [illegible] Stock of FANCY [illegible] TOBACCO, PERFUMES, CIGARS, etc., etc.

He [illegible] the best LUNCH to be found anywhere has long been [illegible] Hunters, thereby saving the [illegible] of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money.

Dupont's Powder, Soda Fountains, Tobacco, Jams, Seed of Cox's Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co's R. M. Paints, Atmer's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

What Does This Man Mean?
WHY BUSINESS, EVERY TIME!

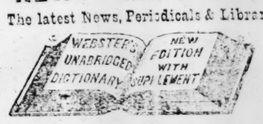
He means that he has good Lumber which is *cheap*, and cheap Lumber that is *good*; sawed accurately and rapidly, making every board perfect.

He means that his Flooring is perfectly matched, from well-seasoned Lumber, and at Rocky bottom prices.

Lumber delivered on rail of Vessel. Special inducements on large orders.

N. UNDERWOOD, Shepard Street Mills.

NEWS EMPORIUM.
The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries.



Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc., at New York prices.

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, etc.

P. M. MELICK.

By all means call and see MELICK'S Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

WARES.—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

FURNITURE, Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Pictures, Mouldings, Carpets, Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Tall Screens, etc.

The Brown Corset Co.,
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Manufacturers of the Old Reliable Coraline, Featherbone, All the very latest improvements: two bead locks, side steels, improved roll box, patent whipper, extra strong rustproof. New perfected [illegible], enlarged dust proof Corsage.

Strong, durable and simple in construction. Glass fast runs light, and cleans the wood perfectly.

Send for Circular and Price List.

ATKINS' SUPERIOR BAND, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS.

GUARANTEED to be the FINEST and most DURABLE MADE.

Write to us for PRICES and CATALOGUES. Mention this Paper.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

W. C. GLOVER,
DEALER IN
Furs, Hides, Wool, Etc.
FEARING STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The highest prices paid for Furs, Hides Wool, Beeswax, Eggs, Old Iron, Brass Rags, etc.

Prices furnished to parties at a distance upon application.

SWATHMORE COLLEGE.
SWATHMORE, PA.

Opens 9th Month 14th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others are admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive [illegible] and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars, address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M. 52-13t Pres't.

Sign of the Coffee-Pot.

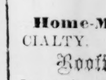
Home-Made Tin ware a SPECIALTY. Orders for

Roofing and Guttering

Promptly attended to, and Repairing done with dispatch

H. O. HILL,
Foot of Fearing Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

C. E. Kramer. *J. A. Kramer*
PLANING MILL,



KRAMER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

Having taken charge of the Planing Mill we are prepared to furnish Flooring, Siding; Doors, Sash, Window Frames, Blinds, Brackets, Mouldings, and Fancy and Ornamental Wood Work of all kinds.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED

Ordinary size of sash, both glaze and unglazed always on hand.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding of the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Rooping Cough, Catarrh, Chronic Sore Throat, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co. Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 C.H. St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-2 lb. can by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

MAKE HENS LAY

DR. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

FIRST CLASS—Grocers Keep It.

This child is clean
And sweet I trow,
As any [illegible]
You're ever seen.

For her turned up nose,
Her sweet little toes,
Her pretty pink hose,
And all her clothes

Were washed with

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

Without Rubbing.

First Class Housekeepers use it.

1st. Washing clothes in the usual manner is decidedly hard work; it wears you out and the clothes too.

2d. Try a better plan and invest five cents in a bar of ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP. Saves Time, Labor, Money, Fuel and Clothes. Use as directed on the wrapper of each bar.

—ORDERS SOLICITED.—

ATKINS SOAP CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE "Happy Thought" RANGE,
With Duplex Grate,
For COAL or WOOD.

The "Happy Thought" is the leader and the best working Range in the market. It is made in forty different styles and sizes. Ask your stove dealer for the "Happy Thought," or send for circular and prices.

PITTSTON STOVE CO.
PITTSTON, PA.

E-stey Organ.
S-olidly Made.
T-one Unrivaled.
E-legant Finish.
Y-ears of Popularity.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

D. F. DONOVAN'S
FURNITURE and CARPET
HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

New Mattings just Opening

NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PARTIES.

Holland Shades, 2 yards long with spring roller and nickel pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complete Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
13-39. Manager.

EXCELSIOR
COOK STOVES
ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS
ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—THE—
LAWRENCE
PURE LINSEED OIL
MIXED
PAINTS
READY FOR USE.

The Best Paint Made.

Guaranteed to contain no water, benzine, barytes, chemicals, rubber, asbestos, rosin, gloss oil, or other similar adulterations.

A full guarantee on every package and directions for use, so that any one not a practical painter can use it.

Handsome sample cards, showing 88 beautiful shades, mailed free on application. If not kept by your dealer, write to us.

Be careful to ask for "THE LAWRENCE PAINTS," and do not take any other said to be "as good as Lawrence's."

W. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Three Brothers Killed by Three Fence Builders.

A Dispute Over Land in Texas Leads to Bloodshed.

Three brothers—Lewis, Elmer and James Smith—were killed five miles from Henrietta, Texas, in a fight resembling a pitched battle, in which shotguns loaded with buckshot and six-shooters were the weapons. Neal Butcher, manager for the Clay County Land and Cattle Company, one of the biggest live-stock concerns of the West, had employed Sterling Dawson, Doc. Thompson and Jack Doutbitt to fence a tract of land with wire. The ownership of the land was a matter of dispute between the Smith brothers and the company; and the brothers had warned Butcher not to proceed with the work of fencing it. Butcher obeyed orders and put Thompson, Doutbitt and Dawson to work, but when the latter received threats of violence from the Smiths, they stopped and reported to Butcher. Under instructions from him the men resumed the work of fencing, and Doutbitt sent word to Lewis Smith that if he came within 300 feet of the fencing gang there would be trouble. The Smiths resumed their threats and the Doutbitt crowd went on with their work, and beside their tools had trusty six-shooters. They seemed to have made a safe estimate of the determination of their enemies. The latter rode in a wagon to within 100 feet of where the Doutbitt crowd were at work.

The signal for the battle was the raising of a shotgun from the wagon bed by one of the Smiths. The Doutbitt crowd drew their weapons and fired. Shots passed in quick succession, until the Smiths were stretched out on the ground, two dead and one dying, while their team bolted off in a run to the Smith farmhouse near by.

Mrs. Smith, the mother of the young men, when she heard the shooting ran toward the place which was about a quarter of a mile from the house. Half way she met the team running home. She stopped them and driving back rapidly to the spot where the boys were lying. James and Elmer were both dead, but Lewis was still alive. He told her that Doutbitt had shot both of his brothers, and that Sterling Dawson had shot him. The Doutbitt crowd surrendered to the Sheriff and are now in custody.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Facts and Figures Showing Marked Improvement.

An important document has been issued by the New York Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., showing a marked improvement in the national business outlook. Notwithstanding the severe strain in all commercial and industrial circles recently from labor troubles and other disturbing factors it is shown that for the six months just closed there has been a marked decrease in the number of failures in the country. For the first half of last year the number of failures was twenty per cent. greater than for the six months just ended. Then they amounted to 6,004; for the first six months of 1886 they are only 5,156. For the first half of 1885 the aggregate amounts involved in failures was $74,222,000; for the same period this year they aggregate only $50,434,000—a difference showing that last year the money involved in failures from January 1 to July 1 was nearly 50 per cent. greater than for the same period this year. Comparison made by the mercantile agency in the same report shows also the pleasing fact that as this year goes the conditions show continued improvement. The number of failures in the country for the first quarter of this year was 3,203, involving $29,681,476; for the second quarter just ended the number falls down to 1,953, with only $20,752,754 involved.

These figures, says the report, indicate that the trade of the country is in a state of surprising prosperity, considering the strain that has had to be borne incident to the loss of confidence because of the widely extended labor troubles of the last few months. The country received this strain "in a condition of preparedness," and, continues the report, "in some respects the six months under review have been fruitful of good results. The labor-capital conflict has been in a measure decided. The labor organizations and their power of resistance against the ordinary laws of trade are not so seriously estimated as they were six months ago. Confidence has been largely restored, and there is a manifest disposition to extend business operations. The foundations of the business fabric are solid. For the remainder of the year even better things are probable; the prospect is more than usually good. There seems to be fewer disturbing elements than ever before, abundant harvests are well assured, and the autumn season is now looked forward to as likely to yield very liberal returns in trade and banking circles." It is pointed out in the report that the earning power of great corporations has been largely increased, and the railroads have ended their famous wars and have now larger tonnage and better rates that yield fair returns.

Cheap money, the natural outcome of the growth of wealth and money-earning capacity in the country, and the consequent decline in the rate of interest, is quoted as an important and influential factor in the improved situation. The conclusions of the report are upheld by a comprehensive synopsis of the condition of business at all the leading points in the country.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

New York defeated St. Louis nine straight games.

As near as can be learned, baseball grew from the old English game of rounders.

The Atlantas have made eighteen home runs this season in championship games.

Briody and Hackett, are both doing big work behind the bat for the Kansas Citys.

The New Yorks won every game in St. Louis and Kansas City on their second trip west.

Anson, of the Chicagos, has made more errors than any other first baseman in the League.

Gardner, of Charleston, refused to play owing to the hot weather, one day recently, and was fined $200.

More than twenty-five thousand witnessed the three recent games between Detroit and Chicago in the former city.

Seery, of St. Louis, is considered one of the best left fielders in the League. He covers lots of ground, and is a sure catch.

Mathews, of the Athletics, has been pitching for nearly twenty years, and is yet the peer of many of the twirlers of to-day.

McGarr, the short stop of the Haverhills, is making a great reputation, and next season will undoubtedly find him in some League or Association team.

The low mas of fever is spreading. Chicago started it, Detroit and New York followed suit, and now we suppose all the other clubs will fall into line.

Connor and O'Rourke, of New York, and Richardson, Brouthers and Thompson, of Detroit, are the League batsmen who have made sixty or more safe hits apiece.

The glorious uncertainty of the national game was never more forcibly demonstrated than in Brooklyn recently when on one day demoralized Baltimore was beaten 21 to 1 and yet the next day turned around and beat their whilom conquerers by 7 to 5.

In a Chicago-Washington game at Chicago, Paul Hines gave Mike Kelly a dose of Chicago tactics. In the first inning Kelly made a sneak for third base on a careless ground throw of Gilligan to Barr. The latter fielded the ball to Hines, from whose hands it careened ten yards away. Hines and Kelly fell in a heap on the bag. When Kelly attempted to rise, Hines held him by the leg. Despite the shouts of the players and spectators, Hines refused to relinquish his lock until Heffer dashed up and pulled him away by the head. Meanwhile Force had gathered in the ball, but Umpire Connelly gave Kelly a run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Detroit	39	9	Philadelphia	27	20
Chicago	34	13	Boston	18	31
New York	33	16	Washington	9	36
St. Louis	17	33	Kansas City	11	32

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	41	22	Pittsburg	34	27
Brooklyn	32	26	Cincinnati	30	26
Athletic	26	28	Louisville	30	33
Baltimore	21	35	Metropolitan	24	31

SOUTHERN LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Atlanta	33	25	Macon	28	25
Augusta	21	30	Savannah	30	21
Charleston	22	32	Nashville	29	21
Chattanooga	21	35	Memphis	29	24

EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bridgeport	16	22	Meriden	12	24
Hartford	18	15	Newark	25	11
Jersey City	19	15	Waterbury	23	10

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Utica	21	13	Binghamton	9	29
Toronto	28	12	Buffalo	16	20
Syracuse	22	15	Hamilton	22	16
Rochester	22	15	Oswego	9	29

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

The annual four-mile, eight-oared boat race between crews representing Yale and Harvard Colleges, rowed at New London, Conn., was won easily this year by Yale in the fast time of 20 minutes 41½ seconds.

The New York authorities have stopped a contemplated open-air "slugging match" between John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell.

Four persons—John Measures, Mrs. Frederick Measures, and two children of the latter—were all instantly killed at Wakefield, Mass., by a train which struck their wagon.

The five New York workingmen found guilty of boycotting and extorting a fine of $1,000 from a concert hall proprietor have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three years and eight months to one year and six months.

Secretary Manning arrived in New York a few days since on his way home from the Hot Springs, Va., where he has been slowly getting over the effects of his recent severe illness.

The total assessed valuation of real and personal estate in New York city, is $1,420,268,286, an increase of $49,851,283 over that of 1885.

For the first time in America inoculation as a preventive of hydrophobia was performed a few days since in New York, according to the Pasteur method, by Dr. Valentine Mott. Harold Newell, seven years old, was the subject of the operation. He was bitten by a pet dog ten days previous to the operation.

South and West.

Heavy rain storms have prevailed throughout Virginia, overflowing rivers carrying away bridges, causing washouts and seriously impeding railway traffic. Richmond was partly submerged.

Jeff Teague, County Attorney, was killed in a quarrel at Longview, Texas, by Chief of Police George E. Tabler.

Sixty persons were poisoned at a celebration at Anthony, Kansas, by drinking lemonade made with tartar emetic. All were made dangerously sick.

Seventy persons were poisoned at Coulterville, Ill., by eating ice cream at a picnic. Four died and several, at last accounts, were in a precarious condition.

A fire at Denver, Col., destroyed the Academy of Music, a newspaper office and several stores. One man was burned to death. The losses aggregate $175,000.

Colored Knights of Labor have struck for higher wages on Arkansas plantations near Little Rock.

Colonel George B. Corkhill, the United States District Attorney who prosecuted Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, died the other day at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

A prospective shortage in the wheat crop has sent the price up with a jump at Chicago.

Washington.

During the fiscal year just closed $1,422 pension certificates have been issued by the Pension Bureau, a larger number by 6,721 than was ever issued in any previous year.

The Senate Committee on Pensions in its report recommending the passage of the bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage charges the President with an unwarranted use of the veto power, declares his vetoes were sometimes "rudely expressed," and asserts that the motives of Congress in passing the private pension bills have been misrepresented.

H. A. Whitney, cashier of the United States Treasury, dropped dead of apoplexy, the other day, at his residence in Washington. He had been a Treasury employe for about twenty one years.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. W. Romevn, of Detroit, Consul at Valparaiso; J. L. Camp, Register Land Office at Prescott, Arizona.

The President has signed the Pension Appropriation bill.

At a meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee it was ordered that the Randall Tariff bill be reported adversely. All the Democrats voted in the affirmative.

The President on the 6th vetoed twenty-nine private pension bills and the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn. The last-named bill is vetoed because in the President's opinion the building is unnecessary. The private pension bills were vetoed mainly because, the President says, the claimants are not entitled to a pension. A statement of the result of the President's examination into each case accompanies the vetoes.

The Senate on the 6th confirmed the nominations of Governor Hugh Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and H. J. Wyn to be Postmaster at Birmingham, Ala.

Foreign.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to an enormous congregation in Dr. Parker's church—the City Temple—in London.

Thirty-five persons were injured by a collision between two express trains near Glasgow, Scotland.

The Conservative Club house in Dublin was attacked with stones by a crowd during the elections. The members replied with bottles and firearms, injuring twenty of the rioters and killing one. As the crowd was about to set fire to the building the police arrived and prevented its destruction. The inmates were arrested.

Late election returns indicated a defeat for Gladstone and Irish Home Rule. Heavy gains for the Conservatives and Unionists, who were opposed to the Gladstonians and Parnellites, were reported.

MORE FISHERY TROUBLE.

Several American Vessels Taken at a Nova Scotia Port.

A Washington dispatch says: When the fishery troubles first began, Gloucester, Mass., seemed to be more concerned in them than all other American towns put together. But thus far it is perhaps Portland, Me., that has suffered most. The Ella M. Doughty, seized in Digby basin, was a Portland craft, and now during the past week alone no fewer than four Portland vessels became victims to Canada's policy, the City Point, the G. W. Cushing, and the C. B. Harrington having been seized by the commander of the Dominion cruiser Terror at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, and the mackerel seining steamer Novelty warned away from Pictou harbor.

A Halifax (Nova Scotia) dispatch says: Great excitement was created here this afternoon by reports of the seizure of three American fishing schooners at Shelburne. This came like a thunderclap after the recent changes in the Ottawa instructions. A correspondent visited the United States Consul-General, Mr. Findan, and inquired about the truth of the reports. He said Shelburne was 200 miles from Halifax by stage coach and it was difficult to get full information about the matter.

"But," he continued, "the reports of seizures which reach me are such that I am loath to believe that any responsible official could seize vessels of a friendly nation by wholesale for any such trivial offences as these alleged against these three Portland vessels. There does not appear to be any substantial violation of any law in either the Dominion customs laws or even the old statutes made when George III. was King. Take the case of the City Point; she put into Shelburne for repairs and water. One boat was sent ashore for water. Two of the boat's crew were relatives and residents of the place. They embraced the opportunity to visit their families and remained home all night. These men, it must be remembered, are not under naval or even mercantile discipline. They ship on shares and the Captain has no control over them. But these men undertook to visit their friends while the Captain had gone up the harbor to report at the Custom House and make arrangements for getting repairs effected when he was met by the Captain of the cruiser, ordered back and his vessel taken possession of by the Dominion authorities. How that fact can possibly be construed into violation of the treaty of 1818 puzzles me. She came into port late on the afternoon of the 30th and was taken possession of before the Captain could reach the Custom House. The charge against the vessels is that the men took some clothing ashore, probably to get washed at their homes. As regards the other two vessels I have just received the following dispatches from the Captains.

"Our schooners were seized to-day, charged with seeking bait and not reporting at the Custom House. Have not purchased anything. Was boarded and seized eight miles from the Custom House."

A later telegram from Shelburne says that the Collector of Customs, under instructions from Ottawa, imposed a fine of $400 each on the seized Portland schooners C. B. Harrington, City Point and George W. Cushing.

Two summer visitors at Mayport, Fla., caught a shark, shot it and tried to pull it ashore. As they were hunting with might and main, another huge shark swam up and bit the captured fish in half. When the half on the hook was hauled to land the fishermen found in it five young sharks alive and kicking.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of paper are manufactured in Europe annually. The value of the materials used is placed at about £2,000,000, and the value of the paper at £40,000,000.

WINDS OF FIRE.

A Simoon Sweeps Across Northwestern Plains.

Vegetation Destroyed in Dakota, and People in a Panic.

Particulars of an unprecedented hot wave that has been visiting sections of the Northwest are given in the following dispatch from St. Paul, Minn.:

People in Dakota thought the world was coming to an end yesterday. The intensely hot weather of the past week culminated in a regular old fashioned Indian simoon. The air was as hot as from a baker's oven. Birds flew about wildly and beat their lives out against the trees in their frantic efforts to escape unseen danger. Horses and cattle broke from their fastenings and plunged into streams and would not be moved. At many places in Dakota and Iowa the mercury has been up to 100 degrees. Tuesday was the hottest day ever known in Minnesota, the mercury ranging from 84 to 96 degrees, with an average of 85 degrees during the day. At midnight the thermometer stood at 83 degrees.

The simoon in Dakota was severest at Ashton. At 4 o'clock in the morning the people were awakened by a roaring noise and oppressive heat, which almost stifled breathing. On going to the door your correspondent was driven back into the house by hot air from without, which felt like that from a furnace or an oven. There were at the time heavy dark clouds in the southwest, from which direction the wind came.

Fear seized upon the people that a bad cyclone was forming, and they began to congregate in the neighborhood of cyclone cellars. Many fathers and mothers on awakening and feeling the heated air seized their children from the beds and rushed into the street, believing that their houses were on fire. One citizen describes his fear that the earth was being precipitated into the sun. A farmer who was on his way to town, states that it was comparatively cool when he started out, but was soon struck by a hot wind which he could not face. The perspiration oozed from him in large drops. The hot wind lasted about half an hour, and the temperature was 120 degrees. Your correspondent has lived here nearly five years, and been out when the mercury stood 100 degrees in the shade, but never before experienced such heated atmosphere as that of this morning. Had this wind continued for two or three hours there would not have been left a vestige of living vegetation, and it is doubtful whether animal life could have withstood it. As a general rule the nights are very cool, and this freak of nature is a mystery to every one. The hot wind was immediately followed by a cool breeze, but now at 9 P. M., the mercury stands at 100 degrees in the shade. Farmers and merchants generally are feeling very blue over the gloomy prospects of crops, as this makes the sixth day of excessive heat.

A special from Pierre, Dak., says: Pierre citizens have just passed through one of the most remarkable and thrilling freaks of the elements ever experienced in this section. For the last three days the mercury has averaged about 103 degrees, but last night capped the climax. About nine o'clock the western heavens were suddenly illuminated, and in a few moments wind swept down the streets, blowing down several houses and doing other damage. The wind was red hot and people were compelled to take shelter in cellars to avoid the intense and suffocating heat. The wind continued until 4 o'clock this morning, and at 2 o'clock the thermometer registered 105 degrees. Passengers who came in from Montana on the Northern Pacific say the air was almost unbearable. If a hand was thrust out of a car window the rushing air felt like a blast from a furnace. The trainmen had their faces blistered and swollen by the hot air.

The letter from Ashton was referred to Signal Office Observers Lyons and McGinnis, and for a moment both were amazed, and at first neither could believe it possible that the thermometer had reached any such altitude as 120 at 4 A.M. With an eagerness of two scientists they began to search for an explanation for it. Mr. McGinnis was inclined to believe that it was similar to the terrible Sahara Desert simoon which, like this hot air storm, is accompanied by a dark cloud, and seems not only to be hot but deoxygenized so that it acts on the lungs almost like carbonic acid or devitalized air. Sergeant Lyons assented to this partially, but suggested that it might have been the heat from a huge meteorite. Both agreed that it was one of the mysterious weather dispensations of Divine Providence which could not be predicted.

LATER NEWS.

Judge Barrett, of New York, on the 7th ordered the prosecution of the *Volks Zeitung*, a German newspaper, on the charge of publishing articles designed to intimidate jurors, thereby interfering with the administration of justice. The articles were written in connection with the trial of seventeen Bohemian bakers, indicted for boycotting Mrs. Landgraf's bakery.

Drunken desperadoes took possession of a train at Somerset, Ky., intimidated the passengers and killed the conductor and a colored porter.

Forest fires in Northern Wisconsin have done great damage. The village of Romeo has been entirely wiped out.

A recent hurricane at Apalachicola, Fla., resulted in the loss of six lives and heavy damage to shipping and other property.

Paul H. Hayne, the noted Southern poet, died the other day at his home, Copse Hill, Ga. He was a native of South Carolina, and was fifty-five years old.

Asiatic cholera is on the increase throughout Italy.

The heat has been so overwhelming in Madrid that the Spanish Cortes—the national legislature—was obliged to adjourn.

Six of the seventeen Bohemians indicted in New York for boycotting the bakery of their countrywoman, Mrs. Landgraf, thereby destroying her business, were found guilty and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

Three boilers exploded at the colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., wrecking the building and fatally injuring the engineer and fireman.

Rev. Sam Jones, the Southern revivalist, has been preaching at Chautauqua, N. Y.

The Minnesota Prohibitionists have put a full State ticket in the field.

The Ohio Republican editors in convention at Columbus passed resolutions repeating the charges of bribery in the election of Henry B. Payne to the United States Senate.

Seven salmon fishermen were drowned by the upsetting of their boats during a gale off the entrance of the Columbia River, Oregon.

Deming, New Mexico, has lost its principal business houses by fire.

The Kansas Republicans have renominated Governor Martin.

Mrs. Theresa Turpin, wife of a farmer living at Princeton, Ind., in a moment of insanity killed her two young children and herself.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Harry Hall to be Postmaster at Catskill, N. Y.

The Senate Committee on Commerce reported adversely on the nomination of Herbert F. Beecher, a son of Henry Ward Beecher, to be Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

Congressman W. N. Cole, of the Third Maryland District, died on the 8th at his residence in Washington, aged forty-eight years.

News has been received of a destructive tornado on the Island of Jamaica. Low lands were inundated, great fields of bananas destroyed, and many vessels torn from their moorings. The estimated loss is $500,000.

An immense congregation heard Henry Ward Beecher preach his second sermon in the City Temple, London.

A political riot at Cardiff, Wales, was broken up by the police, who charged the crowd and wounded over 100 persons, twenty so badly that they had to be taken to the hospital.

The Japanese have not only nearly 300 miles of railroad in operation, but they make their own cars, and the building of the line from Tsuruga to Ogaki was conducted by young Japanese engineers, whose task included two large bridges and a tunnel a mile long.

Crude carbolic acid, applied externally, has been discovered by Wyoming ranchmen to be an effective remedy for rattlesnake bites among cattle.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

Senate Sessions.

135th Day.—Mr. Miller presented a petition of the Daniel L. Schenck Post, G. A. R., of Fulton, N. Y., asking that the bill to pension the widow of Captain Daniel T. Schenck may become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President....The Legislature Appropriation bill was passed.... The Senate took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but the bill gave place to eulogistic resolutions upon the late Representative Hahn, of Louisiana.

136th Day.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported from committee. It appropriated $12,883,234, being a net reduction as compared with the House bill of $46,800 ....An amendment to the River and Harbor bill appropriating $1,000,000 for New York harbor was agreed to after a long debate. Other amendments were also agreed to.

137th Day.—The Senate took up the bill to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands. Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for this bill. It appropriates $75,000 for the purpose, and directs how the amount shall be distributed. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill was passed....The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was again considered....Executive session.

138th Day.—Mr. Plumb presented the petition of John A. Kirkpatrick—a pension bill in whose favor had been vetoed. He asks the Senate to pass the bill over the veto. Referred....The Chair laid before the Senate the message of the President vetoing the bill authorizing the construction of railroads through the Indian territory in Montana. The message states that similar bills had been presented to him during the present session and had received his reluctant approval, but he had hoped that each of them would be the last of the kind presented. This bill invited a general invasion of the Indian country. It did not sufficiently guard against an invasion of the rights of the Indians; nor was he satisfied that the Legislation proposed was demanded by any exigency of the public welfare. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the bill and message were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

139th Day.—The resolutions under which a so-called State Legislature had been organized in the Territory of Dakota were indefinitely postponed....The resolution for open executive sessions, on motion of Mr. Platt, was made the special order for Wednesday, December 8....The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to reduce the appropriation for the Kentucky River from $250,000 to $100,000. Messrs. Beck and Vest argued against the amendment, which was lost. The amendment appropriating $350,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake Canal and the Lake Superior Ship Canal was adopted without division. The Hennepin Canal amendment appropriating $300,000 was strongly advocated by Mr. Cullom and opposed by Mr. Vest. Pending action the Senate went into secret session, and when the doors were opened Mr. Gorman announced the death of Representative W. H. Cole, of Maryland, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

House Sessions.

156th Day.—Mr. Payson (Ill.), reported back to the House the bill forfeiting lands granted to certain Southern States to aid in the construction of railroads, with a Senate amendment excepting the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad from the terms of forfeiture. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 154; nays, 27....Senate amendments to the bill repealing Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land laws were non-concurred in and conferees appointed....Notice was given that the vetoed bills granting pensions to Andrew J. Wilson and another would be called up for passage over the veto....The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed.

157th Day.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President disapproving the bill granting a pension to William Moone. Referred....Mr. O'Neill (Penn.) presented a petition signed by 1,000 Knights of Labor of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania urging the passage of pending bills for the protection of the interests of labor. Referred....The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was again discussed.

158th Day.—Mr. Belmont (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the correspondence relating to the imprisonment and release of Julio Santos, a citizen of the United States in Ecuador. Referred....Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Warner (Ohio) — Requiring all the expenditures of the Post-Office Department to be passed upon by a Comptroller and an Auditor. By J. M. Taylor (Tenn.)—For the transfer of the medical records of the war from the War Department....The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed.

159th Day.—After nearly all the morning hour had been devoted to a discussion of one of the private pension bills vetoed by the President, a motion was carried postponing further consideration of the matter till the following Friday....Then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the Chair. Mr. Cannon offered an amendment appropriating $37,608 to meet deficiences in the salaries of Ministers and Charges d' Affaires; agreed to. Several other minor amendments were also agreed to.

160th Day.—The Speaker laid before the House the twenty-one veto messages transmitted by the President yesterday. The first message read was referred without comment to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, but the disposition of the next message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Edwin M. Harrington consumed more time. Mr. Jackson (Penn.) attacked the veto policy of the President, who, he declared, was not actuated by any regard for the worth and merit of private pension bills. His reason for vetoing the bills was not that they were unworthy. His reason was apparent on the face of his messages. He was in sympathy with a party opposed to pensioning Union soldiers, and he did not propose that any Union soldiers should be pensioned if he could avoid it. Mr. McMillan (Tenn.)—The President has signed more private pension bills than any other President in the same space of time. Mr. Jackson—And he has vetoed ten times more good ones than all other Presidents put together. Mr. Bragg (Wis.) was glad to find that at last there was a man in the Executive chair who had the nerve and courage to place his hand upon legislation when he thought it was improper, whether it was pension or railroad legislation. The message was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. An animated debate also took place on the message vetoing the granting of a pension to Catherine McCarty, which was also referred.

161st Day.—Mr. Swinburne (N. Y.) sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Glass, of Tennessee, stating that he had been paired with Mr. Swinburne on the Bartholdi Statue amendment, and that had he been present he would have voted "no" on that proposition....Mr. Compton (Md.) submitted a series of resolutions expressing the regret with which the House had heard of the death of Wm. H. Cole, late a Representative from Maryland, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven Representatives and three Senators to superintend the funeral ceremonies. The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

There are 6,000,000 widows in India.

Philadelphia has a saloon that took in $325,000 last year.

Corn eight feet high is reported from the southern counties of Kansas.

A Chinaman at Vancouver, B. C., fattened a 400-weight hog in his laundry.

A vein of iron ore discovered at Negaunee, Mich., turns out to be 150 feet in thickness.

The catch of lobsters off New Brunswick does not exceed one-fourth of that of last season.

John N. Weyman, a rolling mill operative in Pittsburgh, has just fallen heir to property in Germany valued at $250,000.

The Conference Committee of Harvard recommends expulsion from college as the penalty for cheating at examination.

Cincinnati policemen who served in the war will wear on their left sleeve a red tape, to distinguish the soldier element of the force.

The four most important towns of Australasia are now Melbourne, population 289,947; Sydney, 224,211; Adelaide, 103,804, and Auckland, 60,000.

The English census returns show that while in 1861 only 1,931 women were employed in the civil service of that country, the number has risen in 1881 to 7,370.

At Marlette, Mich., the other day, two young children ate several nutmegs. They were taken ill, and before morning the younger, a boy about six years old, died.

A party, under direction of officers of the United States Geological Survey, is about to make an extended exploration of Crater Lake in National Park. It will be necessary to lower them 1,000 feet down the stony crags in order to reach water.

The price of tobacco in England is extensively enhanced by unscrupulous dealers who increase its weight by making it excessively damp. In some sorts of smoking of the cheaper brands, 55 to 60 per cent. of water has been detected.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Fate of Ten Men in a New Jersey Dynamite Factory.

At the Atlantic Dynamite Works, McCainsville, N. J., there occured at 7:40 A. M., the other morning, the most disastrous explosion that has ever happened in the northern part of New Jersey. McCainsville is a beautiful little village situated on a plain at the foot of the hills, against the sides of which the works were built. Nearly every householder in the village is an employe of the works, and among these households there were many scenes of terror when the crash of the explosion came, jarring the plaster from the ceilings, and breaking the panes of the windows. The terrified women and children rushed at once for the works, filled with forebodings for the safety of husbands, fathers, and brothers.

Just how the explosion occurred will never be known, for every person in the building was blown to atoms. It is doubtful if even these knew how it occurred. A grain of sand in the nitro-glycerine faucet or the scraping of a foot over a particle that had fallen to the floor would have caused it.

The men entered the building at about 7:30 o'clock, and had only been at work ten minutes when the disaster happened. Alfred Lovell, the superintendent, passed through but a few minutes before and saw that everything was all right. He was not more than 500 feet away when the crash came. There was a light report, followed immediately by a tremendous roar. A cloud of smoke rose from where the mixing house was, and when it had cleared away there was not a vestige of the building remaining. The wooden structure, 50x30 feet in dimensions, had vanished. In its place was a circle of pulverized earth about 100 feet in diameter. With this earth was mingled a mass of broken timbers, pieces of pipe and machinery, and twisted scraps of the metal tanks. The trunks and limbs of the birch trees in the thicket were stripped of bark from the root to the tips of the branches. No foliage was to be seen upon them, and the ground was covered with a green mould, composed of the fallen and pulverized leaves. Not one timber of the building was left standing, and several acres of ground was strewn as thickly with splinters as if there had been a shower of matches. There were 2,500 pounds of nitro-glycerine in the reservoir of this building, and the wonderful force of the explosion may be imagined when it is remembered that the explosion of a single ounce of it would wreck a building of this size.

One large building, 500 feet away to the southwest, withstood the effects of the outward blast, but was blown down toward the crater by the inward rush of air that followed.

A force of employes at once began to search the thickets and the open field to the south for the remains of the ten workmen who were killed. Like the fragments of the building, bits of flesh were strewn everywhere, and these the searchers picked up and put in pails. All that was found of the remains of the ten men filled only four water buckets. Five of the ten victims were married.

The remains were buried in a single coffin provided by the company in its lot at Succasunna.

FIRING ON THE FLAG.

A Procession in Chicago Assaulted by Anarchists.

The American flag was fired on at Chicago a few days since by Anarchists as it was flying over a procession in the northwestern part of the city. The flag was carried by a procession of Norwegians from the north side. They were on their way to a picnic given by the Norwegian Saengerfest. At one point where the sidewalks were crowded with people, men in the crowd suddenly drew their revolvers and fired directly at the flag. Six bullets went through it. Emil Nelson was hit in the neck by a spent ball, which inflicted a slight flesh wound. The marching Norwegians started on a double quick, holding the stars and stripes proudly aloft. Several bullets whizzed past them and they were much alarmed, fearing another riot like the Haymarket. There were no police in sight. The procession made a rapid march to the park in Jefferson. There the affair was reported to the authorities.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Dr. Talmage gets $5,000 a year for an advance copy of his sermons.

Temperance Advocate Murphy is gathering in converts in Cincinnati.

Herr Singer, a Social Democrat and a member of the Reichstag, has been expelled from Berlin.

Secretary Manning is reported to be much improved in health since his visit to Hot Springs.

Chang, the famous Chinese giant, has gone back to China, it is said, for the purpose of selecting a bride.

General Buckner, the once fiery Confederate soldier, now leads a quiet and peaceful life on his farm in Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher expect to be absent until the 1st of October. They will spend their time in England, Ireland and Wales.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who is coming to this country to lecture, will begin in the British provinces next October.

Senator Kenna, aged thirty-eight, is the only Congressman in the upper House under forty years of age, and there are only fourteen others under fifty.

Since his arrival at New London, Conn., ex-President Arthur has been enjoying much-improved health and his physician is now hopeful of his recovery.

Mr. Hyndman, the English Socialist, who was connected with the late London riots, is coming to this country to lecture and replenish an exhausted exchequer.

Lillian Smith, of California, fourteen years of age, is having her praises sounded by the trump of fame because she has broken in succession 323 glass balls with a rifle.

Charles Webster, whose firm is publishing General Grant's book, says that within two years Mrs. Grant will have realized fully $500,000 from the sale in this country alone.

Of R. B. Hays' children, Webb is a trunkmaker at Cleveland, Burchard is practicing law at Toledo, Rutherford is teller of a savings bank at Fremont and Fannie and Scott are at school.

During the last twenty years Edward Payson Weston has walked, professionally, 64,000 miles. A London physician who examined him recently pronounced him to be the healthiest man he had ever seen.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

An asylum is being built in France for aged opera singers.

Remenyi, the great violinist, has been traveling in India for several months.

A society-drama by Edward Coleman will be in Rose Coghlan's repertory for next season.

A young English actress, Miss Genevieve Lytton, will support Miss Fanny Davenport next season.

A Paris paper says that Signor Nicolini is a relative of the late Czar Nicholas, and that he sings with a strong Russian accent.

Miss Mary N. Beebe, the well-known operatic singer, has been married to Ethan H. Cutter, a prominent business man of Boston.

A movement has been set on foot in Chicago to construct an opera house which shall seat 5,000 people, and have a stage measuring 70 by 120 feet.

Mary Anderson gives up the stage for the present on account of ill-health. Her physician in London says that she needs a full year's rest.

Mlle. Rhea, the noted French actress, fills engagements at three different theatres in New York next season—five weeks in all—and will be seen in several new parts.

Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, the actress, when on a tour recently gave a benefit at Tombstone, Arizona, in aid of the fund to provide the graveyard with a suitable fence.

It is announced that M. Coquelin, the French comedian, will limit his engagement in this country next season to sixty performances, beginning next January in New York with a three weeks' season.

A new Swedish tenor has made his appearance at Stockholm in "William Tell." He is a soldier named Brodbosh, and his voice is said to be something as exceptional in its way as Jenny Lind's or Nilsson's.

It was in 1631 that actresses were first allowed to make their appearance on the English stage, and then they were pelted off the stage by the outraged audience. The unfortunates were members of a French company who had attempted to establish themselves in Blackfriars.

Ernest Harvier, receiver of Bartley Campbell's estate, says his plan for next season is to manage such of Mr. Campbell's plays as are likely to prove profitable, to rent as many as possible, and to sell the rest at auction. The profits would, of course, go to Mrs. Campbell and her sons.

The Boston postoffice yields the government an annual net revenue of over $3,000,000.

Fitz John Porter's Balloon Ride.

"I suppose you never heard of Fitz John Porter's balloon ride," said an old army officer the other day to a correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*. "Well," he continued, "it was one of the most romantic events in the life of that gallant soldier. He was with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and was distinguished for his intelligent activity. Porter conceived the idea that balloons could be made very useful in reconnoitering, and at his request General McClellan obtained the necessary equipment for this service. The balloons and the apparatus for the manufacture of the gas were procured without much difficulty, but an aeronaut was not so easy to obtain. Some of the officers of the Engineer Corps agreed to make the first trip in the balloon which was to afford a view of the Confederate operations. Porter watched their preparations with keen interest. Just as they had everything ready, he stepped into the basket of the clumsy gas bag to see that everything had been properly prepared. While he was examining the machine it slipped from the grip of the men who held it and shot like an arrow up into the air, carrying Porter as its lone passenger. He had never been in a balloon before and knew nothing whatever about managing one. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the great bulb flew like a bird away from the astonished camp until it became a mere speck in the sky, and then faded completely from sight. Not a man who watched it disappear expected that he would ever see Porter alive again. He started on his wild flight at 7 o'clock in the morning. The day wore away with the camp in a state of great commotion over the probable death of its favorite officer. When night came and nothing had been seen of the balloon, it was the general conviction that Porter had either been killed by a fall from his baloon or had been captured by the Confederates. About daybreak next morning a picket challenged a man coming towards the Federal line, and a moment later recognized General Porter. His balloon had carried him clean over the Confederate Army. He was fired at a dozen times by the Confederate artillery. At night the wind changed and brought him back, and when he saw that he was over his own army he let out the gas gradually and safely descended, after being twenty hours in the air with the vision of a horrible death constantly before him."

Samuel Driscoll, who was a fireman on the Monitor, says that it is not generally known that the Monitor was disabled immediately after her fight with the Merrimac by the breaking down of a portion of her machinery, and that she lay for two weeks entirely at the mercy of the Confederate ram, but, by keeping up steam all the time, deceived the enemy regarding her crippled condition.

Bowen's Budget, Fort Plain, N. Y., for March, 1886, says: In the multiplicity of medicines placed upon the market, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the meritorious and the worthless. There are at least two excellent remedies widely used, the efficiency of which are unquestioned. We refer to St. Jacobs Oil and Red Star Cough Cure.

A Chicago jeweler has invented a self-winding watch. By the arrangement something